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Japan Initials Talks On Trade With Reich; Spain's Gold Returned

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 29, 1939

Japan Counters U. S. Action in Berlin Move

By the Associated Press

While the full effect of Washington's move in denouncing the 1911 trade treaty with Japan is still being awaited, Japan has executed what appears to be a quick countermove by initiating in Berlin an agreement for revision and extension of the existing commercial treaty with Germany. At the same time Italy has been stressing the possibility of closer ties between the Axis Powers and Japan through the forthcoming visit to Italy and Germany of an important Japanese mission.

Meanwhile, as the Anglo-Japanese negotiations continue in Tokyo, the anti-British campaign in North China continues in an apparently intensified form. A new outbreak of demonstration against the British is reported from Pehtaiho, a popular seacoast resort, while a minor dispute between some British and Japanese soldiers in Shanghai was magnified far beyond its proper significance. [United States policy: page 2.]

Spain Gets 45 Tons of Gold Held in France

HENDAYE, France (AP)—Forty-five tons of Spanish gold valued at 1,500,000,000 francs ($39,750,000) yesterday was handed over to Spanish authorities. With more than 100 special French and Spanish guards, a caravan of armored trucks crossed the Spanish frontier. The gold had been pledged with the Bank of France by the Republican Bank of Spain during the Civil War as security for a bond issue. A Paris court July 26 awarded the hoard to the Nationalist successors of the Republicans.

Britain Accepts U. S. Bid to Refugee Talks

LONDON (AP)—The British Government has accepted formally President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a Washington Intergovernmental Refugee Conference. Earl Winterton, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, which has headquarters in London, will head the delegation from the United Kingdom.

House Group Delays 'Truth-in-Fabrics' Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Proponents of legislation to require labeling of most wool products expressed doubt today Congress would complete consideration of it before adjournment. An effort by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma to get the Senate to reconsider its approval of a "truth-in-fabrics" bill, failed and the measure was sent to the House, where a similar bill by Representative John A. Martin (D) of Colorado, although approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, has been held up by the Rules Committee. Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, Rules Committee member, said the measure was "highly controversial." Senator Thomas declared the measure was "a wool bill, and is against cotton and rayon."

Lines Report Quick Gain in Travel to Europe

NEW YORK (AP)—A sudden pickup in eastbound trans-Atlantic steamship travel taxing the capacity of 10 lines was reported today. John Brennan, passenger traffic head of the United States Lines, attributed the increase to "removal of the European war scare from the front pages." The improvement was typified by the Cunard White Star Line's Mauretania, sailing for Europe with a full passenger list of 1,170 and leaving behind 60 persons who vainly attempted to book passage.

French Editor Free in Test Case on Spy News

PARIS (AP)—Lucien Sampaix, news editor of the Communist newspaper L'Humanité, was acquitted yesterday on a "test" charge of violating a Government decree prohibiting publication of news concerning espionage investigations, the first trial under the Daladier Government's decree law clamping a lid of silence on spy hunting.

The court declared that M. Sampaix did not reveal any details not already published about the current Nazi propaganda and espionage case, but the judges held he was guilty of "moral blame" for printing his articles.

Talks on American Marine Trade Law Approved

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The Executive Committee of the South American Conference on International Law approved today an Argentine proposal that the conference recommend that the governments of Argentina and Uruguay call a conference to meet next year to discuss the commercial navigation laws of American nations. The Committee on Commercial Law opened discussion of a general treaty of commercial law.

Hatch Firm That Roosevelt Will Sign His Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Carl A. Hatch (D), of New Mexico, expressed confidence today that President Roosevelt would sign his bill curtailing the political activities of most Federal employees, despite Mr. Roosevelt's assertion yesterday that some of the language of the bill was vague. The President has until Thursday to act. If he does not act by then, it will become law without his signature. Senator Hatch said the legislation was based upon civil service rules, now in force for thousands of Federal workers.

King George Approves Law Aimed at Terrorists

LONDON (AP)—The King's assent completed a new law aimed at the terroristic Irish Republican Army yesterday as Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare told the House of Commons that "a number of young Irishmen" were entering England under circumstances considered suspicious because of recent bombings. Throughout the Nation 16,000 police were mobilized for a quick roundup of suspected Irish terrorists.

$2,000 Honesty Gets $1,999.95 Discount

SANTA ROSA, Calif., July 29 (AP)—Johnny Curtis, messenger boy and Eagle Scout, who was given a nickel reward for returning a wallet containing $2,000 cash he found in the street, was a happy youngster today as letters containing praise and cash for his pocket poured in.

Johnny wondered what all the fuss was about. He said he'd merely been honest.

But letters continued to arrive commending him for his honesty. A newspaper launched an "honesty pays" fund, to be turned over to Johnny and his widowed mother. A civic club invited him to be its guest of honor at a banquet next Wednesday night.

Johnny promised the owner of the $2,000, who hauled a nickel from his purse and told Johnny "buy yourself an ice cream cone," not to reveal his identity. But he did name the exclusive residential district in which the man lived with this result:

Residents of the community appeared on the streets yesterday with ribbons in their buttonholes proclaiming:

"It wasn't me."

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Associated Press Flier Perches Briefly in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The fastest traveling newspaperman in the world stopped his record-making journeying July 28 to make a brief visit to the New York headquarters of the Associated Press.

He is Edmund A. Chester, Executive Director of the AP's Latin American Department, who in the course of his duties has flown about 65,000 miles in the past 2½ years to 19 countries and nearly as many foreign possessions in South and Central America and the West Indies.

Prohibition Back In Large R. I. Area

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., July 29

Prohibition came back to Rhode Island today. Ernest K. Thomas, Chief of the State Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways, announced a regulation forbidding sale or consumption of beer "or any intoxicating liquor" in any of the State's parks, reservations, and beaches. He said complaints of "rowdyism" at outings on State park lands, at which liquor was dispensed, brought about the ruling.

New Deal Pushes Campaign to Cut Interest Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—One of the big New Deal drives is to bring down interest payments. Unnoticed by the general public, there have been repeated arguments for this goal from Administration economists and constant efforts to achieve it. Since lower interest rates have a direct effect on the self-liquidating character of Government loans, and a delayed effect on projects in competition with private business, many observers have felt that this represented one of the biggest developments in the unfolding story of New Deal fiscal policies.

The low interest drive received a slight check Thursday when Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, who is himself a banker and perfectly conversant with the tremendous importance of lower government interest rates on bank lendings, offered an amendment raising the interest rate which the Government will require under its lending bill. He urged a rate one half of 1 per cent more than the rate paid by the Government on borrowed money.

Barkley Makes Proposal

Majority Leader Barkley countered with the proposal that it be made only one quarter of 1 per cent, but eventually accepted the Adams' amendment. As the bill was written the interest rate was fixed by a complicated formula authorizing loans at about the same rate on which the RFC borrows money, without provisions to cover losses. It was, in effect, money at cost. Even now the millions of dollars to be poured out in Government lending will carry a very low interest rate. This has a direct influence on the success of low-rent housing and similar "self-liquidating" features of the bill.

One group of witnesses before congressional committees have declared interest rates on the Home Owners' Loan Corporation loans and the Federal Housing Admin-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Paris Cabinet Widens Scope Of Decree Rule

General election deferred by continuing life of the present Parliament for two years.

The News

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—The Cabinet today adopted a lengthy series of decree laws. The most important of which was extending the life of the present Parliament by two years to June 1, 1942. This action was taken in a full meeting of the Council of Ministers with President Le Brun presiding. The decree postpones the regular quadrennial election which would be June next year.

In effect, it is expected to prolong Premier Daladier's dictatorial powers for another two years, since he has large working majorities in both Chambers. His present powers voted by Parliament end Nov. 30.

Othed decrees reorganize the National Wheat Office, re-enforce the counterespionage service, and offered cash prizes and other inducements in France's campaign to increase the birth rate.

The Background

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—With the actual business of Government proceeding largely through the mechanism of Administrative decree, French political interest has for some time been centered upon the problem of whether the Legislative existence of the present Parliament would be prolonged. The decision rested in the hands of Premier Daladier, who was known to be anxious not to have the disturbing element of a general election come this fall while the European situation was in a state of tension.

The arguments for and against such a move have been vigorously canvassed in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies and in the press. The chief argument for an extension of the term of the present Parliament was the alleged undesirability of holding an election campaign, with its inevitable disputes and recriminations, at a moment of high international tension, when any sign of weakness or division in France would be interpreted as an encouragement by the totalitarian states.

It was maintained by advocates of a suspension of political campaigning until quieter times that some voters might not be able to resist the appeal of the slogan which was put forward a few weeks ago by the ex-Socialist Marcel Déat: "Should we die for Danzig?" French foreign policy, it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Three CCC Cheers for the President

Acme

President Roosevelt Surrounded by Youth Employed in the 'Corps'

At the left, seated, is Robert Fechner, Director of the Corps, and at the right, seated, is William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

British Columbia Takes Step In 'Socialized Capitalism'

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Adoption by the British Columbia Government of a Credit Union law, previously advocated by the Socialist Party and a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, signalizes a notable step in Canada's social legislation. The present Government, led by Premier T. D. Pattullo, was elected on the promise of a new deal and the Premier had described its policy as "socialized capitalism."

The Credit Union legislation is a measure of co-operation among the poorer working people effected on a scale never heard of before in this part of the world.

This co-operation is modeled on the credit unions in operation in some parts of the United States and, particularly, on those in effect in Nova Scotia.

The British Columbia credit union law introduced by the Government at the last session of the Legislature, follows in most respects the Nova Scotia law.

The Government, however, is embarking on a new departure by its refusal to let the law take its course unaided. Instead, the Government is actively promoting the organization of credit unions. It has sent its chief legal adviser, J. P. Hogg, on a tour of the Province to explain the law, in simplest form, to the little communities where it can be used to the best advantage, and with Mr. Hogg are experts who are available to any group of people who need their services and advice in organizing a credit union.

Already the effect of this campaign is becoming visible. Credit union movements are springing up at many points and actual organization of unions will follow.

Gordon Wismer, Attorney General, who sponsored the credit union act, believes that by autumn, numerous unions will be in operation all over the Province.

Credit unions, he says, give all their members a certain stake in the existing order, or at least in the existence of private property. They encourage members to acquire and own property. They require their directors to be, in fact, business executives on a small and later on a much larger scale.

Under the British Columbia law a credit union is formed by a group of persons who have a community of interest. The most natural place for a union to start is in a small town or country village, although one of the most promising unions in the Province is growing up among the letter carriers of Vancouver.

The persons forming a union buy shares in it. Any person can buy as many shares as he pleases at a denomination of $5 each. It is through the sale of shares primarily that the union raises the money which it will loan to its members.

The union can also take deposits, acting thus like a miniature savings bank, but as the union will keep its funds in a chartered bank, its operations will not interfere with the banking business. On the deposits it can pay a rate of interest to be fixed by its directors.

Out of the fund built up by its sale of shares and its deposits the union proceeds to make loans to its members.

Loans can be made for any purpose whatever, so long as they are reasonably certain to be repaid and are of benefit to the borrowing member.

In a country district, for example, a farmer member might borrow money to buy a horse, a tractor or to build a house. In each case the union has for security the goods acquired by the borrower. In the city a member might borrow money to buy a radio or an automobile.

For this privilege the member pays a substantial interest rate. This is not fixed by statute, but the Government suggests that the rate be 1 per cent per month, or 12 per cent a year. This rate, though apparently high, will not be onerous as most of the loans will be small, the Government feels.

Meaning of CCC To U. S. Youth Told by Fechner

By Robert Fechner

Director, Civilian Conservation Corps

WASHINGTON (AP)—For slightly more than six years the Civilian Conservation Corps has been charting new courses for Uncle Sam in the conservation of natural resources. Sufficient time now has elapsed since the first CCC camp was established on April 17, 1933, to warrant some evaluation of the esults of this new movement.

Largely because the Corps' physical accomplishments are available in statistical form, the average man probably is better acquainted with what the CCC has done in the building of new forests and the conservation of farm lands than in other phases of the CCC program. Yet no one acquainted with the work of the Corps can doubt that the work achievements are at least equalled by the results in improved health, mental outlook, and earning ability of jobless youth.

Since the first CCC man was enrolled, more than 2,200,000 young men and a considerable number of war veterans, Indians, and residents of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have left their homes to work for from a few months to two years in the healthful outdoor atmosphere of a nation-wide chain of CCC camps. Some 4,200 CCC camps of 200 men each have operated for varying lengths of time in national, state, and private forests, in national and state parks, on agricultural lands and on wild life refuges.

More Than 1,500 Camps

At present more than 1,500 camps are in operation. At maximum strength these camps have an enrollment of 311,000. Out of the CCC camps each day go some 300,000 enrollees to plant trees, build truck trails, erect fire detection towers, improve grazing conditions, rehabilitate reclamation projects and drainage ditches, conserve water and prevent floods, to conduct campaigns against tree blight and rodents, and to do a host of other jobs related to conserving and rebuilding the Nation's resources.

Some forest and park officials estimate national forest and park development programs have been advanced from 20 to 30 years. Notwithstanding the large amount of work completed, officials of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture recently advised a Congressional committee that worthwhile conservation projects already planned would keep a CCC of 1,500 camps employed for 30 to 50 years.

Are the results achieved in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Spending Bill Is Cut in Half In the Senate

Drops railroad loans and toll roads—Keeps Latin American loan—Caucus fails New Deal pledges.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—An angry Senate took a pair of large shears to the President's lending bill and by the time it was finished, close to midnight last night, it had neatly cut the bill to about half its original size.

While the Senate was thus passing its time, Democratic members of the House were holding a "harmony" caucus called by militant New Dealers to get pledges for the final Roosevelt program. Leaders were successful in preserving precarious harmony at the unusual gathering, but of positive pledges for specific bills there was none. The New Deal received the illusory honor of a glowing resolution unanimously adopted in support of "the great social and economic program" of President Roosevelt. Every effort to pledge itself to specific Roosevelt bills now hanging fire in the House or bottled in the Rules Committee, was defeated.

The two big items that the Senate deftly snipped out of the original $2,800,000,000 lending bill brought that sum down to about half its original size. These excluded items may be re-inserted when it comes to the House. But for the moment it looks as though the Administration would have about as much difficulty in the one body as the other.

Railway Plum Dropped

The Senate adopted the Wheeler amendment, 45 to 32, dropping the bill's $350,000,000 allotment for RFC construction of new railway equipment for loan, purchase or lease to the railroads.

It accepted a second amendment, this time by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, rejecting by 40 to 38 the $500,000,000 loan fund for constructing express toll highways, bridges, tunnels and bypasses. The same amendment which the Senate accepted by a two-vote majority it had rejected the day before by the same majority.

This did not complete the defeats suffered by the Administration, for a further difficulty was added to the bill by making it the vehicle for one of the two amendments or riders to the WPA Act.

The adopted amendment would have the effect of nullifying a provision of the month-old WPA Act requiring 18-month rotation of relief workers. Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana offered this amendment, which makes the bill's passage more difficult in the House, and it was accepted 43 to 32. The relief amendment which was defeated was introduced by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada to restore prevailing wages on WPA projects.

Barkley Led Wage Fight

Senator McCarran was the original sponsor of the prevailing wage theory, and when the law was finally amended to throw it out, strikes and disturbances promptly followed. Majority Leader Barkley led the fight against it in this instance saying that, while he favored the prevailing wage, it would endanger the bill's passage. The vote was 40 to 38.

The bill, despite its losses, still retains important provisions, $100,000,000 for additional export-import funds to promote trade with Latin America; $350,000,000 for non-federal public works; $500,000,000 for rural electrification loans; $300,000,000 for loans to farm tenants; $300,000,000 for farm rehabilitation; $90,000,000 for reclamation projects.

Harmony and Little Else

The House Democratic Caucus resulted in "harmony" and little else. It was forced by rank and file New Dealers, rather than by the leaders, in the hope of binding the Party to specified bills. About 190 members gathered behind closed doors and it soon developed that the leaders were in full control. A resolution had been prepared in advance hailing Mr. Roosevelt's Administration and pledging "continued support of and devotion to the great social and economic programs."

As originally drafted the Resolution contained specific reference to the lending bill and the $800,000,000 housing bills. All in the interests of harmony these specific references were cut out. When the meeting adjourned and the members poured out, there were smiles and harmony on every face. However, no bills had been indorsed. The scissors in this case were wielded by Sen. Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, leader of the economy bloc.

One more development featured the day, a rider introduced by Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland to the lending bill to restrict labor unions' contributions to party campaign funds. It was a sequel to the tirade by John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, against Vice-President Garner, and referred indirectly to the $500,000 loan made by Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers to the Democrats in 1936.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hull Has Seen the President. Nothing Out of the Ordinary Had Happened, He Said. Nothing but Ending of Trade Treaty With Japan!

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

At 12:30 p. m. on July 26 there was a slight interruption in the usual routine at the State Department. Time had come for Secretary Hull's daily press conference and he wasn't there. It appeared that he had a 15-minute appointment across the street with the President, and the two had been delayed somewhat in getting started. Nothing important, so it was presumed; not even Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State could change the course of human events in 15 minutes. And so it was that the press secretary presently put his head in at the door of the press room, the call of "conference" was given, reporters trooped down the long white corridor and Secretary Hull made his usual imperturbable appearance at the head of a long table.

"Have you any questions today?"

Had he discussed anything of note with the President? No, came the usual deliberate reply, they had just gone over routine matters. The Secretary as he frequently does was talking so low that even the stenographers down in front were straining to hear. There might be some development later, Secretary Hull went on, but nothing out of the ordinary. . . .

Nothing out of the ordinary!

At 9:30 that evening, telephones began ringing at the homes of the State Department correspondents around Washington and its suburbs. Quick journeys were made to that huge stone mass of cascading columns which houses the State and War Departments. A simple press release was handed out.

"His Excellency Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador," it began. "Excellency:"

Then it was stated that during recent years the Government had been examining its trade treaties with a view to modernizing them, and in the course of the survey had found provisions of the 1911 Treaty with Japan which needed new consideration. Toward preparing the way for such consideration in view of new developments, notice of termination was given.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

Anything Else Is Trimming

That was all. Any stories which have appeared in the newspapers saying more than that were created in the press room and elsewhere. For two days since then, Secretary Hull has reiterated at his press conferences that he would not say more at this time than was contained within the four corners of that note.

If anyone should think, then, that Oriental diplomacy is the model of the inscrutable, let him consider what a Gentleman from Tennessee can do. If anyone thinks that no statesman in these days can combine firmness with a desire to conciliate, let him study the Hull note and the forthcoming account of its surrounding circumstances. For that note has some claim to be regarded as a master stroke of diplomacy, whether or not one agrees with the policy behind it.

In fact the note, and the action it carried out, might humorously be described as meaning all things to all people. It was a tangible act—the striking of a treaty off the books—and yet it was only a threat because no embargo was laid down; it was a sharp blow and was accepted as such by world opinion as well as at Tokyo. Yet, in the sense of realistic economic and military reckoning, no one was struck, for the tearing up of paper is simply a diplomatic procedure.

It was militant and yet not militaristic. It confirmed the worst in Japan, if the Japanese themselves have no intention of relaxing their drive against the foreign interests in China; and yet it left the door open to negotiation if the Japanese are willing to negotiate. It therefore prepares for economic war, if Japan means war, or peace, if Japan means peace.

There Are Other Signs

If these are not signs enough of the skill of this maneuver, there are others. Ethically, it is cunningly contrived mixture of persuasion and force. It offers the maximum inducement to Japan to relent, if such be in any way possible, and yet makes perfectly clear that if the negotiations break down, the United States is prepared to end its long period of conciliation and retreat, and will commence to advance.

While no one wants war, there are many who would attempt an outright use of the Navy for purposes of the ultimate in threat diplomacy. In this connection it is not to be forgotten that sometime shortly after Congress next meets, the main fleet of the United States Navy will steam from its West Coast lair in all probability to take up its station at newly enlarging bases far out in the Pacific, for "routine maneuvers." The date conceivably might be advanced.

This policy will be quite unacceptable to those who believe that the United States should withdraw from the Orient until such time as its action there would be under a genuine international standard instead of unilateral motives and power diplomacy, but these are now in a fairly small minority according to the various measurements of public opinion.

As for the rest, the Hull policy offers a six-months period of something approaching common agreement and consent in Far Eastern policy. Realists will read one implication into Secretary Hull's maneuver, and the still hoping conciliators will realize that every generous opportunity for their strategy to prevail is now being offered. When Secretary Hull and Senator Borah indorse the same policy, it is a phenomenon in latter day world diplomacy.

Saville R. Davis

Managers Say U. S. Cities Can Save More by Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—American cities reduced their gross bonded debt greatly in 1938, but they could do much better if they applied the fundamentals of city planning to their finances, say the professional city managers.

An appeal for the practice of drafting a long-term financial program of improvements is made in the current issue of their organ, Public Management, which advocates this method as one of the most important, although least obvious, means of reducing the burden of municipal debt.

For one thing, it makes possible a pay-as-you-go policy, and that means a great saving right at the start. "When interest charges are taken into consideration, improvements financed by bonds cost the taxpayer 50 to 100 per cent more than the same improvements financed on a cash basis," notes an editorial in the journal.

Other advantages are pointed out as follows:

1. As debt is reduced, more revenues become available for improvement programs.

2. Projects can be undertaken in order of their priority. This means economy. New pavements, for example, need not be torn up to install water pipes.

3. A program of land acquisition makes the most effective use of tax-foreclosed land, reduces the need for condemnation, and allows improvements to be undertaken at the lowest possible cost.

Such planning is useful even if a city is not trying to cut its indebtedness, points out this magazine. For a borrowing city, it provides control, restricting borrowing to the desirable minimum, and insuring that funds will be expended in the most effective manner.

The Week in Focus: America Tips Far Eastern Balance to Offset Britain's Caution

Hull Ends Japan Trade Pact; Six Months for Tokyo to Think

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's stratagem of squeezing concessions from Britain in China at a moment when London has its hands full in Europe, began the week with success and ended with misgivings.

A soft-spoken gentleman from Tennessee made all the difference. In words of flawless Oriental courtesy, Secretary Hull deflated Tokyo's jubilation.

Britain had backed down, at least temporarily and to some extent, before Japan's demands at Tientsin. When it seemed that both of the great democracies were handcuffed in Asia —Britain by the need to keep all her attention on Europe; America by Congressional delay on arms embargo legislation—Mr. Hull without warning took the first step toward terminating the trade treaty of 1911 with Japan.

British Strategy or Retreat?

Prime Minister Chamberlain on July 24 assured the House of Commons that Britain had not changed its Far Eastern policy by the agreement reached in Tokyo July 21.

In that agreement "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress. . . ."

Britain "notes" that the Japanese forces in China have "special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control."

Further, the Japanese military "have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy." The "enemy" being China, fighting for independence on Chinese soil.

Britain then undertakes to have its own authorities and nationals not hinder Japan in China.

Interpretation of this document runs the gamut. Japan's Ambassador in London is reported to have said to journalists: "The basis of the agreement evolved is applicable to the whole of China, and is not limited to Tientsin."

Mr. Chamberlain said definitely that "the discussions will be confined to local issues in Tientsin."

There is the rub between London and Tokyo. Negotiations will have to proceed further to throw light on whether London is retreating—and how far—before Tokyo's demands. Japan is known to desire the extinction of all non-Japanese foreign concessions in China. The foreign concessions are a major hindrance to Japan's conquest of China.

Mr. Hull Finds a Way

Few statesmen of today combine moderation with inflexible determination in the way Cordell Hull does. The text of his July 27 note to Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi, if read apart from the week's events, might seem to be a courteous and routine invitation to bring an old treaty up to date. Actually the note had some or all of the following implications:

1. Mr. Hull and President Roosevelt seized upon the trade treaty as a safe but effective way to warn Japan that although its armed force might be placing Britain at a temporary disadvantage in China, America's economic power may at any time be withdrawn from indirect support of Japan.

2. The American Executive arm of government wants Japan's war lords—as well as Berlin and Tokyo—to know that Congressional inaction on arms embargo legislation does not tie the Executive's hands.

3. During the six months period before the treaty terminates, America can decide whether to stop supplying war materials to Japan, and Japan can weigh the effects of such an embargo.

Mr. Hull's action appears to meet with widespread approval so far as reflected in the press and even among Senators who opposed revision of the Neutrality Act.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

One Chick He Didn't Count

—Orr, © Chicago Tribune

Stalking Him?

—Washington Post

Bailing Out

Japan Alarmed; China Reassured

The economic weapon would pierce Japan's armor as if it were bean curd. America and the British Empire together supply the bulk of Japan's war materials. Britain, too, has a trade treaty of 1911 with Japan.

Figures taken from the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo admit that Japan's "incident" in China has cost 12,000,000,000 yen—about $3,240,000,000—and the end is not in sight. All of Japan's previous wars—and they were victorious—cost only 3,193,287,000 yen.

Knowing this, Japan is alarmed by Mr. Hull's move. The public is especially excited, having been led to believe America would not interfere.

China received Britain's concessions to Japan with indignation, then revived hope as America tipped the balance. Shanghai is experiencing a money crisis.

Berlin and Rome reacted in support of their Japanese partner.

The Japanese Navy closed the Canton River in South China to foreign shipping. Anti-British disorders at Tangku in North China led to dispatch of a British gunboat.

The Philippines, largest United States interest in Asia, will be under the care of Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, nominated to succeed Paul V. McNutt as High Commissioner.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retiring Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet for whom the Senate has approved a Distinguished Service Medal, turned over his command July 26 to Admiral Thomas C. Hart.

Polish Credit

Credits of £8,000,000, but no cash, were entered in the portfolio of Col. Adam Koc, Polish financial envoy, when he left London July 26. The proposed £5,000,000 cash loan fell through, temporarily at least, over disagreement on Britain's demand that all of the money be spent for British materials.

Widespread reports that a five-power accord is taking shape for settlement of outstanding European problems, caused Prime Minister Chamberlain to deny one of its supposed items—a British loan to Germany. He told the House of Commons "there is no proposal for a German loan" under consideration.

Although Russia has not yet joined the British-French bloc, London has proposed to Moscow immediate staff talks. France named Gen. Joseph Edouard Doumeno, member of the Superior War Council, to take part. Moscow also is slow in accepting this bid.

The Soviets report active trade negotiations with Germany.

The largest mass flight in British aviation history took 240 fighting planes far over France. British airplane production has reached 700 planes a month, equal to Germany's, according to the American Machinist, published in New York.

Mr. Chamberlain continues to stand against inclusion of Mr. Winston Churchill in the Cabinet.

Terrorism attributed to members of the Irish Republican Army has brought on a law signed by King George July 28, and 16,000 police at once began a roundup of suspects for recent bombings. Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, told the House of Commons on July 24 that "foreign organizations" were influencing the Irish.

In St. Ann's, Nova Scotia, the world's first Gaelic college opened July 26, to promote the ancient culture of Scotland.

All Clear at Panama

By ratifying the treaty with Panama on July 25, the United States Senate restored cordial relations with an American Republic that is small but of supreme importance. Panama enjoys the distinction of being Uncle Sam's landlord, renting the Canal Zone.

When President Roosevelt devalued the dollar, Panama refused to accept the annual rental of $250,000 provided for in the Convention of 1903. Payment was demanded in the gold equivalent of the 1903 dollar. That meant a rent rise to $430,000. A new treaty was drawn up, and ratified by Panama.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee stuck on provisions believed to limit freedom of action on Panama's soil during a crisis. State Department correspondence cleared this point, and the Senate ratified.

An important by-product is a move to liquidate Panama's debt to American investors.

Peru's plebiscite has resulted in a victory for the Government, giving the Executive more power than he had before Congress was suspended three years ago.

Argentina is advancing its claims to portions of Antarctica.

Four Bills

Athwart the path of Congress toward vacation meadows and the early hustings stand four major bills, representing the stern call of duty. No school could be more restive than Congress is August nears.

1. The President's lending bill, originally asking $3,060,000,000, now is $2,490,000,000.

2. The housing bill has passed the Senate and is before the House. It proposes to double the loan authorization of the U. S. Housing Authority to a total of $1,600,000,000.

3. Social Security Act changes are in conference, with agreement uncertain on how much the Government shall pay toward old age pensions.

4. Wage-hour amendments, bogged so deep that action is not expected this session.

The national political spotlight turned toward Hyde Park, where Postmaster General Farley and the President met. Mr. Farley emerged noncommittal and sailed for Europe. Mr. Roosevelt emerged non-committal and with chuckles for newsmen who questioned him about a thrdi term.

Trade Up

After the "prosperity around the corner" prophets, most people are careful about business upturns. But there have been many signs. The stock market has had some healthy rises, attributed to lessening European tension in part. The Federal Reserve Board reports substantial business gains in June and so far this month. Steel production is at 56 per cent capacity.

Boys in Woods

Two boys emerged safely from wanderings in the American woods.

Boy Scout Donn Fendler of Rye, N. Y., prayed on the eighth day of his sojourn among the bears and berries of the Maine woods. The same day his cries were heard.

In Minnesota, Russell Jensen was found after three days.

South African Women Win Demand for Rights' Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa—Economic inequalities suffered by women in South Africa are to be the subject of a commission of inquiry.

In the Union, women were enfranchised in 1930, but enfranchisement has not, of itself, proved to be of any very practical benefit. The possession of a vote has not operated, for instance, to oust the Roman-Dutch law, which is the common law of the Union, and women still suffer hardships under it which, they say, are not in keeping with modern status and outlook.

In South Africa, the woman who marries loses her adult citizenship and becomes, automatically, a minor under the guardianship of her husband. She is denied the right to possess or administer any property which, by moral right, she may own. She may not decide whether she shall, or shall not, work for money and, should she with persuasion gain permission to work, she still may be refused by her husband the right to retain her own earnings.

There is, of course, a possibility of extricating herself from the law by means of an ante-nuptial contract, but this costs money. Many young persons hesitate to afford it, and the fact that about one third of them decide to invest their savings in purchased freedom is said to be proof of the fact that he law, as it stands, is unjust.

Further than this, the married women of South Africa possess no right of guardianship over their children. Only the unmarried mother has sole guardianship rights. Neither do women who marry possess the right to retain or to change their nationality, but must, willy-nilly, adopt and retain that of their husbands.

All these points were dealt with in a Women's Charter which was drawn up in 1937 by the League of Women Voters. It is intolerable, the women said at that time, that an outworn law which countenances such inequalities between men and women should still be in force. The Roman concept of man as the arbiter of the destinies of his household, said the women, is out of date and should by now be extinct. But still nothing was done about it, a somewhat recalcitrant Government finding always matters of "more immediate importance" to deal with than the women's claims.

Now, however, the wind sits in a more favorable quarter. A commission of inquiry is actually to be appointed.

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Smoking Drivers Start Many California Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIMAS, Calif.—Despite attempts to educate the motorist in use of the national forest areas of Southern California, the driver who smokes remains a great problem of fire-control crews. Since January 1 Angeles forest has experienced 15 fires, three of which were caused by smokers. These three fires burned over 396 acres of land before being brought under control.

Major Issue Confronts Britain In Call for Bigger Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—Bigger old-age pensions have become a major political issue for the British general election which is now anticipated in the fall—the international situation permitting—as the result of the Government announcement in the House of Commons that it will initiate a speedy inquiry into the whole question.

A nation-wide campaign led by the Labor Party for increasing the existing 10s. weekly paid to people at 65 or 70 years of age according to whether contributory or noncontributory, forced the Government to face an Opposition vote of censure, alleging dilatoriness in dealing with the problem.

The Government found itself in an awkward situation, as privations suffered by many pensioners under the existing rates are generally admitted. Moreover a number of Conservative backbenchers are pledged to press for a higher scale. On the other hand the ministerial view is that national finances cannot shoulder a further burden — £85,000,000 annually would be the cost of the minimum advances asked by the opposition —on top of the vast rearmament expenditure.

Vote of Censure Defeated

A concession made by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that the inquiry be completed before the House reassembles in October, together with his hints that a way be found for the readjustment of pensions, at all events in the most needy cases, rallied the Government Party to defeat the vote of censure by 356 votes to 163.

Mr. Chamberlain denied that deferring the Government decision on pensions was an electioneering move, but with the inquiry's findings due just before the time when, according to present calculations, the appeal to the voters will be made, and, furthermore, with the Labor and Liberal Parties as well as private organizations, declaring their determination to continue the bigger pensions campaign, it is difficult to see how the question can fail to be one of the chief political planks.

The Premier indicated that the Government decision will depend upon two factors—the amount by which employers and employees are willing to increase their payments under the Contributory Pensions Act, and the amount the general taxpayer can be reasonably asked to contribute in view of the growing demands on his purse.

General Demand Claimed

The chief spokesman for the Socialists, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, said the demand for a higher pension scale came not only from the elderly but from the young, who were often obliged to maintain dependents.

The fact that only 10 per cent of the pensioners sought public assistance to augment pensions he claimed did not disclose the plight of many too proud to earn the stigma of such relief.

While admitting the vast cost of rearmament Mr. Greenwood said that Labor nevertheless refused to accept anything less than a normal progress of social services. The minimum pensions required by his party he announced as £1 a week for a single person, and 35s. for a married couple.

Mr. Chamberlain in his reply laid main emphasis on the present Government's responsibility to keep the nation's finances afloat.

Public Being Educated

Meanwhile the British public is becoming increasingly aware of how pensioners live and of their difficulties. How a single man or woman needing a minimum of 7s. a week for food contrives to pay rent, clothing, light, and heat on the remaining 3s. has been examined in newspaper articles and letters.

East End pensioners have been parading, demonstrating for £1 a week.

A recent poll on pensions conducted by the British Institute of Public Opinion found 85 per cent of those questioned favored an increase. About half advocated a rise from 10s. to £1, a third supported a 5s. increase.

Old-age pensions were first introduced in Britain in 1908 when the cost to the Exchequer was £8,750,000. The estimate of the Exchequer contribution for the current year, Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons July 27, was £69,000,000. Even on the present scale pensions will cost the Exchequer £113,000,000 annually in 40 years' time.

N. J. Housing Research Group Constructs $2,000 Rural Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, N. J., July 29—That low-cost housing is as acute a problem in rural areas as in cities is being indicated in North Hunterdon County, where the John B. Pierce Foundation, an organization endowed for housing research, erected an experimental home with many unique features for less than $2,000.

So great has been interest that J. F. O'Brien, the Foundation's electrical engineer in charge of the project, was forced to ask Lebanon Borough officials for police aid in handling traffic and parking during its construction. The model home, formally opened last week end, attracted nearly 3,000 persons. The house is located on the Fremont Schaefer farm, which Mr. O'Brien recently acquired. His tenant farmer will occupy it.

The dwelling, built and completely equipped for less than $2,000, may be duplicated nationally, said Mr. O'Brien. The Foundation believes mass production would bring the cost to $1,750. A family moving in would need only to furnish linen, china, and kitchenware. Quarters are provided for two adults and five children.

Built in Five Days

The house was erected and equipped in five days. Its quick assembly is explained by the fact that its exterior walls, ceilings, and partitions are of plywood which, tests at Columbia University have demonstrated, will carry tremendous weights. Four men assembled the house from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., allowing an hour for luncheon.

The experimental house is a one-story, five-room structure heated by a combination fireplace and heater in the living room. The heating unit burns stove coal and may be opened so that it appears as an open fireplace. Hot water is supplied by an automatic oil-burning unit.

The chimney is also novel. It is made in one piece, made in England of a patented material containing asbestos and cement. The builders say it is light and strong.

Furniture Built in

All furniture is built in; a living room divan which may be converted into a bed for two persons, beds for two persons in each of the bedrooms, closets, desks and bookshelves for each person, and storage bins, dish closet and serving table in the kitchen.

In the kitchen is a steel sink and refrigerator. All plumbing, a sewer line and septic tank are included in the complete price. Plumbing is preassembled to save on its cost and when the house is assembled only two joints need to be calked.

An improved system of wiring makes it possible to include about 150 sockets and outlets.

Almost the whole house is built of plywood impregnated with phenol, which seals it against moisture and protects it against termites. The plywood sections were fabricated in a shop set up in the farm's wagon house.

The John B. Pierce Foundation was established by the will of Mr. Pierce, radiator manufacturer, "to carry on research, education, and development to the end that the living conditions and habitations of men may be improved."

Social Balance Sheets Urged

MANCHESTER, England—A system of "social accountancy" to provide information necessary for wise judgment on social proposals was advocated by H. Levy, professor of mathematics at the Imperial College of Science, recently when British natural scientists gathered here.

"When an industrial process becomes obsolete so that a factory or a mill is shut down, what is the cost in social values?" he asked. "What is the cost in unemployment, in deterioration of craftsmanship, in undernourishment? When a new industry comes into being what are the social gains and losses?" The natural scientists were told that they could not talk in sensible quantitative terms of the social effects of science or of its effective use unless they could rise above the conception of profit and loss to the individual firm and develop a system of social accountancy.

"It would transform the meaning of the national budget, in the creation of which the Treasury acts almost as blindly as an individual industry must do," Professor Levy said.

Baron Empain Gives Congo Parks Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Baron Louis Empain has given 3,250,000 francs to the Foundation which bears his name, to further the study of National Parks in the Belgian Congo.

This sum, it is anticipated, will produce an annual income of more than 200,000 francs. With this amount the Foundation is expected to accomplish important work in this direction.

New York Firm Buys Dickens Manuscript

LONDON (AP)—The autographed manuscript of "The Life of Our Lord," which Charles Dickens wrote for his children, was sold at Sotheby's auction rooms July 25 for £1,400 to the New York firm of A. S. W. Rosenbach.

The manuscript was not known outside the Dickens family until after the passing of Sir Henry Dickens, the author's son, in 1933.

Old Lighthouse Station Gets Powerful Fog Horn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—Built in 1854 in what Robert Louis Stevenson, writing in 1880, called a "wilderness of sand," the Point Pinos Lighthouse station, situated near Monterey and the oldest on the Pacific Coast, recently has had its shrill and inadequate fog signal replaced by a modern and powerful air diaphragm horn.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Appointed Francis B. Sayre to be American High Commissioner to the Philippines; James Lawrence Fly to the Federal Communications Commission.

Secretary of State: Notified the Japanese Government that the Treaty of 1911 would be terminated in six months.

Senate: Passed Hatch bill, barring Federal employees from politics; bill authorizing President to appoint two additional circuit judges and six new district judges:

Approved new Panama treaty.

House: Passed Administration resolution authorizing the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy to aid American republics in the armament program; bill to permit imposition of state sales taxes on goods sold in the national parks.

Completed Congressional action on railroad reorganization bill and on the bill to authorize the "barter" arrangement with Great Britain whereby cotton would be exchanged for rubber.

Japan to Rush War Buying; Pact With Reich Initialed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—A number of sobering developments in the Far Eastern situation today did not dampen enthusiasm over Secretary Cordell Hull's treaty warning to Japan, but served to underline the serious nature of the problem which confronts a stiffening American policy in this field.

Word was received from Berlin that the new revised trade treaty between Germany and Japan was completed and initialed. Substantially enlarged barter trade between the two is in prospect.

Word from Tokyo indicated that the Japanese would take every advantage of the six-month period before the 1911 trade treaty expires to increase its purchases of American war supplies to the maximum possible.

A Commerce Department report from North China declared that Japan is drawing heavily and increasingly on the occupied regions of China for war supplies. Noteworthy advances were registered in the first four months of this year, as compared to the same period a year ago, in the amounts of wool, coal, wheat, beans and peas, hides and skins, lumber, wheat bran, and oil cake which Japan managed to extract out of the conquered territories.

World Trade Declining

Meanwhile Secretary Harry L. Hopkins through an intermediary pointed out that the trend of world commerce is increasingly downward. And that until the political and economic barriers are overcome, this decline will serve to prevent the domestic economics of the United States and other nations from recovering beyond a certain point. He expects an "even keel" for American enterprise but by implication, not much more.

It is generally agreed here that the revised treaty with Germany may substantially enlarge Japanese war purchases there, but these would be chiefly in the field of armament. And the two economies are so strained, and so lacking in raw materials that their exchange could never supplant trade with the United States to any great extent. The amounts of material taken out of North China are more disquieting, but here again it is not considered possible that Japan can enlarge this supply enough to damp seriously the threat of an economic embargo from the United States.

As for Tokyo stocking up huge quantities of war supplies from the United States in the next six months, it simply has not the financial resource to do so. And were this trade to be greatly expanded, means would be found undoubtedly of curbing it. The various Executive Departments have tariff and other powers which could be brought to bear in an emergency.

The implications of Secretary Hopkins' statement, however, are not dodged. There are no illusions about the reprisals which Japan would take by way of virtually clearing American trade interests out of China, or as to the hurt to American cotton and other export industries, should the United States finally impose an embargo on Japan.

The chief deterrent to such action to date has been the extreme reluctance of Secretary Hull to tie one more great chain around the reciprocal trade policies of this country which he considers to be one of the hopes of the world for legislating its way out of the present chaos. It may be safely predicted he will come to the point of an embargo only with the greatest reluctance, and because either events in China or pressures from the White House and Congress have become dominant.

Lively Question Raised

There is a very lively question raised here by dispatches from London. British officials clearly indicated to the press their disappointment that the United States had not warned them in advance of its move. They said they had explained to the British public that concessions were necessary in the Craigie-Arita negotiations at Tokyo because Britain was unsupported in its struggle with Japan; and now, at this late date, the United States suddenly plunges in.

There are two views on this matter here, equally illuminating. "Either the State Department did not let the British know, or the British did know through indirect means apart from any official communications which Mr. Hull denied, and were careful to throw out this smoke screen of annoyance for the purpose of soothing American public opinion.

For it is universally conceded here that the quickest way of destroying the carefully fostered trend of public opinion toward State Department policy in the United States would be for some action to convince the center of opinion that the State Department was playing the British game in China. The British know this well.

When in Paris

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Progress in Burma Reported After 2 Years of Self-Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—The threatened expropriation and possible expulsion of Indian landowners and bankers in Burma which has resulted from a drive to restore the land to the Burman peasant was the most difficult problem discussed at a recent meeting between Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, and Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of bald Cochrane, Governor of Burma, at Simla, India.

Questions of common defense and trade relations were also considered and the satisfactory results achieved are seen to mark a new period of closer collaboration between the two counrties, which will aid in the settlement of the land problem.

Since Burma was separated from India in April, 1937, Burmese politicians and propagandists have been carrying on a campaign against Indian settlers. The question of Indian immigration into Burma is no wto be made the subject of official inquiry.

Fact-finding by a Commission should help to put the subject in a proper light and minimize the exaggeration of polemics. The Indian case is that Burma owes much of its present position and prosperity to Indian enterprise and labor. There are more than 1,000,000 Indians living in Burma and more than £60,000,000 of Indian capital is invested in the country.

Moneylenders Are Indians

Indians are conspicuous in the economic life of the country. Two thirds of the male population of Rangoon, the capital and chief commercial center, are Indian. Practically all the moneylending activity of the country is in Indian hands, and more particularly in the hands of the Chettyars, a South Indian moneylending and banking caste.

The Chettyars, as a result of their calling, have become large landowners in Burma—between 1931 and 1937 the Chettyars' land holdings in the rice tracts (rice growing is the staple occupation of the country people) increased from 6 per cent of the whole to 25 per cent. Generally speaking, moneylending has tended to break up peasant proprietorship. Nearly 50 per cent of the total land holdings in Burma have been let out to tenants on one-year leases at a rack rent, the owners being absentee landlords, and chiefly Indian.

The Indian case is that Indian financial facilities are solely responsible for the great increase in the cultivated area of Burma, which has risen from less than 2,000,000 acres in 1872 to nearly 10,000,000 acres in 1936.

Rehabilitation Plan

Since the Burmans started to enjoy a certain amount of self-government early in 1937, acts have been passed aiming at giving tenants security of tenure and the right to pay no more than a fair rent.

A much more ambitious proposition, however, is now on the anvil. This is for the Government to obtain compulsory powers to buy up land at a reasonable price for distribution among bona fide landless farmers. These repossessed landless workers would be expected to pay the Government the price of the land plus interest over the term of repayment—20 to 50 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma—Great improvements in the social and economic condition of Burma have marked the two years since it was separated from India and granted constitutional self-government in 1937.

For a long time political unrest in the country has tended to obscure this steady progress, but present relative stability indicates that the Burmese are becoming accustomed to their independence and that they are developing a sense of civic responsibility.

Record Stands Up

Handicapped from the outset by lack of political leadership, and with much less experience in parliamentary Government than their Indian neighbors, the rulers of Burma have a record of achievement that compares very favorably with the provincial governments of India.

With the customs and income-tax revenues that formerly went to the India Government at Delhi, the Burma authorities have increased the appropriations for education and other Nation-building activities. Practical local industries are being built up and the railway system is being improved and freed from debt. The Burma Government, with the aid of British capital, is engaged in constructing branch roads to the great Burma Highway which connects Burma with the Chinese war zone and was built especially for the transportation of war material. The enlarged transportation system is expected to hold many economical advantages.

Struggle for the Land

The old and difficult problem of regaining the land from Indian and other foreign landholders, and of putting an end to tenant farming, which prevails in Burma, has also been tackled, despite the struggle that is bound to result with foreign vested interests.

For the immediate improvement of rural conditions agricultural credits are being extended and the organization of co-operative societies is encouraged by the Government. In addition, the country has had to assume responsibility for defense.

The surprising thing to those who criticize these expenditures and the pace at which national debt obligations are being liquidated is that there has been absolutely no increase in taxation and no lowering of the standard of living.

The political picture of Burma seems at first sight to be less encouraging, because of extreme and bitter factionalism. Parties are organized for the most part behind personalities rather than policies. The present Government, headed by U Pu, the leader of the "United Party," for instance, consists of a coalition drawn from five groups and is opposed by eight or nine individual parties, with Europeans, Indians, and Anglo-Burmans holding an independent position.

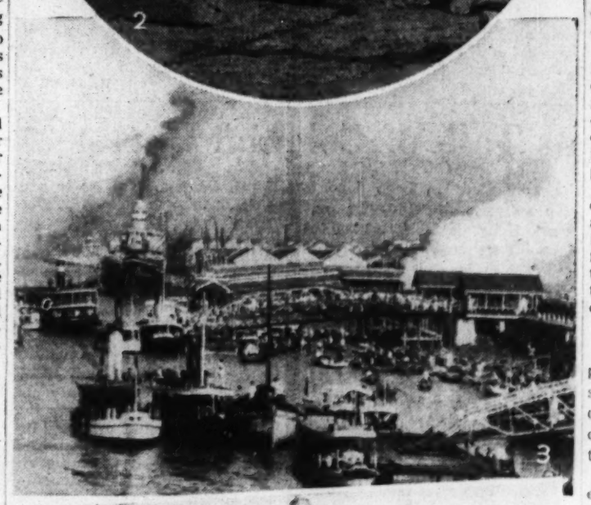
United Parties Needed

There is general unanimity among these parties on what is needed in legislation, and all feel that unified parties should be developed. As yet, however, the lesser leaders of contending groups appear to be unwilling to sacrifice their own political status and to put an end to senseless press campaigns and riots for the common good.

The soil of Burma is rich and its people are industrious. Their standard of living is much higher than in India and there are no extremes of wealth and poverty. The Burmese belong to a proud race which recognizes no caste system and their Buddhist religion includes many democratic theories.

All these factors together give promise that political strife will decline and that Burma will develop into a peaceful and valuable member of the British Commonwealth.

Burma, British Colony, Progresses Under Home Rule



Dickason, Cowling from Galloway; © Ace Williams from Pix; R. Barton

Ancient Culture Root of Vigorous Colony

(1) Rangoon, Capital of Burma, a city of many magnificent buildings. Here is shown Corporation Building, housing offices of British concerns operating on a large scale. (2) Elephant carrying teakwood log. (3) Harbor of Rangoon. (4) Girls of Mandalay wear their parasols on their heads. (5) Bupaya Pagoda, built between 268 and 243 A. D.

Midsummer Trade Increase Reported in Midwest States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The summer doldrums, touring across these parts, have given the Seventh Federal Reserve District a wide berth. Instead of the usual midsummer lull that appears hereabouts at this time, business has kept up at a lively pace. Declines in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, where they did show themselves, were less than seasonal in June, and reserve district statisticians uncovered a number of changes that were contra-seasonal—that is, up, where usually the movement is down.

Important in its direct and immediate effect was a nice boost in the number of factory jobs and in the size of the total pay roll. Considering that the trend is usually the other way at this time the rise of about 1½ per cent over May is especially encouraging. Compared with June a year ago, when the recession which started in October, 1937, had reached its height, the current figures show startlingly wide margins of gains, 14 per cent in the case of employment, 25 per cent in wage payments.

Though carpenters' hammers sounded with less volume in June than in May the total of building construction for the first half of the year was almost one third higher than the same period last year, with new houses going up at a rate 80 per cent faster.

Corn, supposed to be "knee high by the Fourth of July," is shoulder high in most parts of the belt and the prospects of a good crop, combined with a healthy outlook in all agricultural lines, help paint a rosy tint on the business picture.

Oil Boom

Illinois meanwhile is enjoying an oil boom that has all the earmarks of the rough-and-tumble pioneer oil prospecting days in Oklahoma, Texas, and California. Sober observers looking beyond the rich returns of the moment, see looming what may be a Frankenstein monster, for setting out deliberately to develop a new source of activity, the State has built an oil-producing machine that has the rest of the oil states on tenterhooks.

In the dark days of the depression, Dr. M. M. Leighton, Chief of the State Geological Survey, conceived, as a measure of relief, the idea of tapping what he believed to be untold treasures under the soil in southern Illinois. Geologists went to work, found oil in surprising quantities. In two years derricks have sprouted like mushrooms; total production is fast approaching 300,000 barrels daily. Inside the State this means a rush of business, and at least temporary development of a picturesque social and economic life in a region that has known little material prosperity. Outside it means a threat to the voluntary, co-operative efforts of the states to keep oil production down to an economic level. The recent meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, in Santa Fe, N. M., revolved upon this Illinois problem. Illinois is a member of the Commission but has worked out no provision for production control. If Illinois continues to increase its outflow of the brown, sticky fluid, other states may have to cut theirs in order to keep the national supply at a level that allows profitable prices. Regulatory legislation in Illinois is, of course, the answer.

De Luxe Coach Trains

With screaming whistles, two new trains, friendly rivals, pulled out here the other day on maiden runs to New York. Neither had a sleeping car. The Pennsylvania's Trail Blazer, and the New York Central's Pacemaker, both all-coach flyers, were put in service primarily to meet the demand for cheap, comfortable, fast transportation to the New York Fair. It's the first time any train but a sleeper train has made the run in 17 hours.

Stands for Right

"A worthy cause cannot legalize an illegal means." With this classic phrase Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois the other night vetoed a bill which would have set up in this State a lottery to finance slum clearance projects. Passed by the Legislature with a good margin of votes after most observers expected it to be treated as a joke, the law was thrown into the Governor's lap with, many believe, fervent hopes that he would do exactly as he had done. Legislators thus go to their constituents with a record of "trying to help them," but relieved of the need to see their action made a fait accompli.

Ralph W. Cessna

Local Income Tax Law For District of Columbia

WASHINGTON (AP) — Residents of the District of Columbia faced a local income tax law July 27 in addition to that levied by Uncle Sam.

The President signed into law the new District tax bill for 1940, principal feature of which is a tax ranging from one to three per cent on incomes. The law allows the same exemptions granted in the Federal Income Tax Act. It is applicable only to persons "domiciled" in the District. It does not apply to persons who work in the Capital but who live in near-by Maryland and Virginia.

Obstetric Safety in U. S.

CHICAGO (AP)—An audit in the journal of the American Medical Association July 27 shows the United States has made "decided and accelerated strides" in improving obstetric safety. Dr. Scott C. Runnels of Cleveland, who analyzed the statistics, reported a 30 per cent advance from 1929 to 1937.

Negro Education In Rural Regions Strongly Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29—The need for Negro education in rural United States, and especially in the South, is one of the pressing problems of the Nation, according to speakers at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Teachers' Association, representing 40,000 Negro schoolteachers in 24 states, which met here this week end.

R. W. Bullock of Atlanta, Ga., Director of the Georgia division of the Colored National Youth Administration, declared the lack of educational facilities and the type of education provided for Negroes in the South was "appalling and pathetic."

Seventy per cent of Negro children of school age in the South are rural, Mr. Bullock said, adding that their education was so far out of keeping with their needs that they were making little effort to take advantage of even these opportunities.

Schooling Figures

"The last census showed that 43 per cent of Negro rural youth of school age was out of school," he continued; "that 1,128,618 Negro children in the South were getting no schooling at all.

"A survey in one typical Southern state showed that out of 3,753 public schools for Negroes, 1,440 were in churches, lodge houses, tenant cabins, garages and any other old building privately owned. No building at all was provided by the state for 38 per cent of the so-called Negro public schools; 73 per cent of these had no water supply; 91 per cent, no toilet facilities; hundreds no blackboards, comfortable seats or adequate heating. The typical Negro school term was five months, and the Negro teachers' typical salary was $25 a month.

Rural Education

"Our own Negro educational leadership is guilty of the same crime of neglecting the rural for the urban youth. It would mean far more for the development of our race to achieve equal educational opportunity for the 70 per cent of our total school population that is found in the dismal rural areas of the South than to have every Southern university throw wide its doors or equip graduate schools for the less than one-half per cent that wants graduate work."

Dr. Carrington L. Davis, of Baltimore, Md., President of the Association, urged "a renewed pledge of co-operation to help any community achieve more fully the fact of equal educational opportunity for all children of all people."

The teachers nominated all their officers for re-election without opposition, breaking a 15-year precedent by including the President. Mary L. Williams of Charleston, W. Va., is Vice-President. William W. Sanders, also of Charleston, is Executive Secretary.

Golden Jubilee Fetes Prevail in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Golden Jubilee celebrations will be held during the summer and autumn in various parts of the State of Washington, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of its admission to the Union. Tacoma held its celebration, called "A saga of the West," July 16-23, during which an historic play was presented in the Stadium, and twice repeated, with a total attendance of more than 100,000.

Night Club Which Bars Liquor Draws Hundreds of Rochester Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29—Hundreds strong, Rochester youth has answered the assertion that "young people today can't have a good time unless they drink."

Sponsored by a group of religious and social service agencies and abetted by the City of Rochester, their "dry night club" at the newly formed Youth Garden is attracting hundreds at twice weekly dances and entertainments. So popular has the Youth Garden become that the agencies broadened the original age limits of 16 to 25 to include "anybody who wants to come."

Laid out like an ordinary night club, with tables rimming a dance and floor show, the Youth Garden dispenses ice cream sodas, milk shakes, and light lunches. A "soda bar" at one end of the room provides lounging space. Floor shows are staged by professional dance studios that charge nothing for their services.

The City of Rochester aided the project by turning over the main assembly hall at Edgerton Park to the Rochester Youth Council, composed of representatives of agencies organized to direct the night club. So far the City has charged no rental, the understanding being that none will be charged unless the night club makes sufficient over general expenses.

Admission price has been kept to 25 cents a person. Gate receipts so far have been used to pay orchestras. Refreshment costs and sales have "broken even," Youth Council officials said.

Baptist Messengers Adjourn Inspired to Seek Fresh Gains

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29 (AP)—Inspired to seek fresh gains in religious liberty, world peace, and Christian fellowship, thousands of messengers to the sixth Baptist World Congress began return pilgrimages to 60 nations today.

Adjourning until 1944, the Alliance will send to Washington a deputation of eight ministers to "present, explain, and comment" to Rumanian and Russian envoys resolutions adopted here affecting religious freedom in those countries.

Dr. James Henry Rushbrooke of London, who assumed the Alliance Presidency, gave the 13 messengers from China this message to take to their brethren and nation:

Message of Sympathy

"Tell your people of our deepest sympathy and prayers in the intense and undeserved suffering which your Nation is so heroically bearing."

A guarantee of world peace, Dr. S. W. Hughes of London told the closing session, cannot rest solely upon abhorrence of war.

Discussing Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany, Dr. Hughes declared, "today, fear and rearmament are ironical tributes to his power.

"Dictators fear the common people," he went on. "They fear to trust them with the freedoms of true citizenship. The fear of freedom for the common people is an augury of declining dictatorship."

Prompt dissent from Italian and German-speaking messengers followed a British churchman's appeal for Christians to "make safe the religious foundations of a true democracy."

In an unscheduled response to the Rev. M. E. Aubrey of London, Dr. W. A. Muller of Philadelphia declared, "I cannot for conscience's sake make the fate of Christianity dependent upon that of democracy or any other political system."

A former moderator of the Federal Council of the Free Church of England, the Rev. Mr. Aubrey, described totalitarianism as a foe of free religion, forecast its collapse, and asserted liberty "will rise again in Germany, Russia, and Italy."

A Baptist pastor from Turin, Italy, the Rev. Enrico Paschetto, speaking extemporaneously, declared if it were not for the Fascist state there would be no Baptist churches in Italy.

Prompted by these exchanges, Dr. Rushbrooke interposed that he endorsed democracy because Baptists had received full support from it but added others had a right to their opinions.

"While we may differ on some points," he concluded, "we can assure them that we are all one in the Christian faith."

Achievements of the sixth Congress, presided over by Dr. George W. Truett, were presented in a summation by Dr. Clifton Gray, associate secretary of the Alliance.

"We have given the world, during these last six days," he said, "an example of the possibility of racial co-operation, in the conduct of this Congress, which is bound to have a profound influence in years to come.

"There has been a needed reaffirmation of the historic Baptist position regarding the separation of church and state. . . . Dr. Truett's sermon stated in kindly but unequivocal terms the unalterable opposition of Baptists the world over to all encroachments, whether of church or state, upon the right of the individual to worship God or not to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Evangelism Emphasized

Another achievement given was the emphasis placed on evangelism as the primary task of the Church.

Members of the deputation to visit Washington are Dr. Rushbrooke, the Rev. W. O. Lewis of Paris, France, new Alliance secretary; Dr. Wu Chi Chung, China; Dr. J. B. McLaurin, India; Dr. C. J. Tinsley, Australia; Dr. N. J. Nordstrom, Sweden; Dr. Rufus Weaver, Washington, and Dr. Louie D. Newton, Atlanta.

Selection of a meeting place for the seventh World Congress five years hence was held in abeyance, due to disturbed world conditions. Invitations came from Budapest, Rangoon, England, and Scotland.

Of All Things . . . !

Modern 'Paul Reveres'

GLOUCESTER, N. J. (AP)—Gloucester's modern young "Paul Reveres" went into action again July 27.

For the second time, boys ran through streets ahead of dog catchers shouting: "Get the dogs in. Get the dogs in. Here comes the dog catcher."

It worked perfectly.

Cave-In Stops at Church

HAILEYVILLE, Okla. (AP) — This coal mining town's street stopped yawning—just when it threatened to swallow the Presbyterian Church.

One thousand square feet of pavement caved in July 24, leaving a hole five feet deep. The hole widened slowly until it stopped July 27. The crater is being filled with rock.

"It appears the worst of the danger is over," said Mayor Andew Onesky.

Living Together Apart

ENNIS, Texas (AP)—Two brothers who live in the same room and sleep in the same bed haven't seen each other in two years.

Engineer J. E. O'Leary leaves for Houston Mondays and returns Thursdays. Conductor D. L. O'Leary starts for the same city Wednesdays after 24 hours in Ennis, where they use the same room.

They maintain separate homes in Houston but in different parts of the city.

Atlantic Ocean Marathon

NEW YORK (AP)—Four fellows who ran (sic) all the way across the Atlantic Ocean in five days arrived in New York July 27.

They did their running on the decks of the liner Europa, and covered 845 miles from Southampton to New York, which somebody said was a record for a marathon relay team.

One fellow would run for two hours, then rest six while another ran. The runners were fed by a steward who ran alongside them. No mileage figure for the steward was announced.

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Showdown Is Expected in Oil Fight With Mexican Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 29—A showdown between the Mexican Government and foreign oil companies is believed imminent with little optimism expressed of an agreement being reached since the government maintains its reiterated position that control of the industry will remain in Mexican hands. Skepticism is expressed in authoritative circles concerning statements this week from President Cardenas, and Dr. Castillo Nájera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, that discussions are continuing normally toward accord.

Donald R. Richberg's message to Señor Najera this week is understood to call for decision after extensive negotiations which have not yet been fruitful. The Mexican Government has informed the companies it is not interested in continuing discussions in which Mexico remains unyielding to all proposed compromises. The fundamental positions of the Mexican Government and the oil companies remain widely opposed with little apparent disposition of Mexico to reach terms.

Continuance of negotiations through Dr. Castillo Najera is interpreted as a game of playing for time during which the Government's position is continuously strengthening through oil sales. The total production is now sold and the Government's program to increase domestic production, distribution and foreign exports is being carried on with a determination which does not look bright for a return of the companies to foreign operators.

Activity in Pacific

A conspicuous example is found in the announcement of increased activity in the "oil port" Salina Cruz on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Additional engineers were sent to Salina Cruz this week to install oil storage tanks for the shipment of oil deriving from Atlantic Coast fields. Oil will be transported across the Isthmus by railway until completion of a pipeline which will be constructed by the Government Oil Department, "Petromex," with bartered pipe from Germany. Two years are estimated as necessary for completion of the pipeline which will solve the important problem of obtaining an oil outlet on the Pacific. The prospect opens potentialities of increased traffic with Japan and it is known that many Japanese recently entered the Tehuantepec Region for an undisclosed purpose.

Conferences Are Held

Intensive conferences are being held between President Cardenas, Finance Minister Suarez, Mexican bankers, and mining directors with the announced objective of overcoming the current economic crisis. President Cardenas has said the Government would take "necessary measures" to protect the mining industry and to regulate national economy to avoid undue damage, but has not revealed the nature of the measures.

Mexicans are understood to be dismayed at the threatened break in the oil negotiations following on the heels of lowered silver prices. Calming statements from the President and Dr. Castillo Najera indicating that the discussions are continuing normally are believed designed to check local apprehension. Further moves from Washington are nervously awaited here with general belief that ultimate decision rests there.

Memorandum From Bolivia

Highest Capital in the World Colorful Yet Unaware of Vast Changes Going On—Economic Crisis and Tin—Has Democracy Fled?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

La Paz, Bolivia

On the streets of La Paz, highest capital in the world suspended as in a rocky hammock between the 21,000-foot peaks of Illimani on the south and Illampu on the north, few signs reveal the profound changes taking place in Bolivia.

Up narrow cobbled alleyways Indians toil, their foreheads creased deeply by leather straps attached to ropes and strained by vast back-borne burdens.

Indian women, wearing derby hats, and mannish high-crowned panamas, trot toward market, earthenware jars in hand, their black braids falling over shawls of crimson and yellow, their skirts swishing in a spectrum of reds, purples, and blues.

Strangely exotic beneath the minareted rim of this Andean plateau, European statues face outward from the plaza's four corners. Soldiers pass in groups. They are more orderly than hitherto, for President Busch graces his dictatorship with salutary discipline.

Watching Bolivia's populace pass by—the predominant Indians, an occasional group of smartly tailored businessmen, a merry, happy crowd of youngsters making carnival out of season—it is easy to credit figures showing that there are only 70,000 registered voters in an estimated population of 3,500,000.

For most Bolivians, the "totality of powers" assumed by Colonel Busch on April 24 represents little change in their relation to the Government. The vast majority never have enjoyed sufficient literacy to become active citizens. Yet the humblest Indian, slashing toward the thunderclouds with bared knife blade in the belief that he can frighten away the demons of storm, is affected by Bolivia's struggle for economic stability.

When Edmund A. Chester of the Associated Press came through La Paz recently, Colonel Busch told him that Bolivia is "fighting the second battle of Ayacucho, this time to win economic freedom." He referred to one of the decisive battles for the political independence of South America, fought in Peru a century ago.

* * *

Three months after Colonel Busch abolished Congress and suspended the civil codes in his rigorous campaign of economic control, what does the balance sheet disclose?

The economic crisis originally arose from a decline in tin revenue, on which the Government relies heavily to balance its budget. The report of Patiño Mines and Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., controlled by the Bolivian tin king, Simon I. Patiño, shows that during 1938 the average price for tin sold by this firm, which accounts for half of Bolivia's production, was 22 per cent below the 1937 figure.

World consumption of tin also declined from 208,300 tons in 1937 to 148,100 tons last year. The United States took only 50,693 tons, curtailing purchases by about 42 per cent.

It remains to be seen how effective Colonel Busch's decree of June 7 will be in straightening out Bolivia's tin business. Mines, under protest, are required to sell all foreign exchange obtained by export of tin to the Central Bank, retaining 5 per cent for dividends and operating expenses. Revenues of the Government have been so dependent on tin that the budget in the past was balanced by juggling exchange differentials. The Government paid less to miners than it charged the public, and pocketed the difference. As much as 86,000,000 Bolivianos, or about $4,200,000, has been realized in this way.

* * *

While stringently controlling economics, the Busch regime has disquieted thinking Bolivians who, while in a minority of the population, recognize earmarks of a permanent dictatorship. The decree for "moral and administrative discipline" punishes corruption in office and unclasps the hold of those who profit from human misery. But it also assigns traitors' penalties to all who resist the decisions of Colonel Busch and his regime. The decree uses proper language, but the intent is plain.

In foreign affairs, Bolivia denies Fascist sympathies, but observers have their doubts in view of the family resemblance between Bolivian, Italian, and German methods.

Landlocked Bolivia welcomes the proposal of a Chilean deputy for making Arica a free port. This Pacific roadstead is Bolivia's chief outlet by rail.

The new Foreign Minister, Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, is also adopting a diplomacy of active friendship with Bolivia's neighbors, a profound transformation from the tension and even war—with Paraguay—only yesterday in terms of years.

R. H. S.

Government Tries To Call Bridges To Witness Stand

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—Government counsel neared the close of its presentation of the deportation case against Harry Bridges today, waiting a decision whether it might add Mr. Bridges himself to the list of 16 witnesses it has offered.

Citing accepted immigration service procedure, the Government proposed to place the Australian-born West Coast director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the witness chair when the case—already the longest in the history of the immigration service, Government men said—resumes some time next week.

Mr. Bridges' attorneys objected. They insisted on the right to produce Mr. Bridges when they see fit, somewhere among at least 19 others who will be summoned in attempted refutation of the charge that the longshore leader is an alien, deportable to his native Australia, because of asserted membership in a party advocating overthrow of the United States Government.

The dispute was behind closed doors, but a member of the Government staff said that Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, presiding, was seeking precedent on which to base a decision.

Richard Gladstein, one of the attorneys for Mr. Bridges, charged July 28 that Merriel Bacon, policeman of Portland, Ore., a Government witness, was "directly involved in placing a stool pigeon and agent provocateur in the ranks of labor."

He also charged Mr. Bacon directed the activities of Hal Marchant as a "stool pigeon" in the Sailors Union of the Pacific, after Mr. Bacon had testified Mr. Marchant was employed by the Standard Oil Company of California as a member of the S. U. P.

Antiaggression Allies Sought In London and Balkan Talks

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—Talks have been initiated both here and in the Balkans with a view to the constitution of a united front of the Balkan countries against aggression through a settlement of outstanding disputes, principally between Bulgaria and its various neighbors.

Though nothing has been published hitherto, surface signs of this new development are seen in the number of visits now in progress. King Carol of Rumania, for example, has arrived on a visit to Turkey. His son Michael has gone there, too. On the way from Bucharest Prince Michael passed through Sofia, whereas King Carol went by sea.

Those who know the Balkans realize that nobody without some special motive would be likely to go from Bucharest to Istanbul via Sofia, since it involves some 48 hours in the train as against about 12, in addition to crossing the Danube by boat, since there is no bridge connecting the railway systems of Rumania and Bulgaria.

The motive in Prince Michael's case was provided by the fact that King Boris of Bulgaria and his brother, Prince Cyril, met him when he arrived at Sofia.

Yugoslav Visit to London

To these royal journeyings must be added another—the Yugoslav Regent, Prince Paul's, visit to London. One combination of which there is believed to be considerable justification is that a meeting of the four Balkan heads of state, King Carol, King Boris, King George of Greece, and President Inonu of Turkey is under consideration, with the benevolent approval of Yugoslavia which might find it inconvenient for geographical or political reasons to attend such a gathering. Moreover, unlike the other three partners in the Balkan Entente, Yugoslavia has no outstanding question of importance to discuss with Bulgaria.

Sponsors of the meeting are not under any illusions about the difficulties of the task that has been undertaken. Bulgaria claims the cession of Southern Dobrudja from Rumania and an outlet on the Aegean from Greece. With Turkey the questions at issue are more imponderable. Bulgaria has a strong suspicion that if there should be a war, Turkey and Rumania plan an immediate occupation of Bulgaria.

In this connection Bulgarians point to the fact there are at present some eight divisions of Turkish troops in Thrace, compared to one and a half at the beginning of the year.

Change in Bulgarian Attitude

Until a couple of weeks back Bulgarians were complaining that these troops were destined for an attack on Bulgaria. Now they are significantly admitting that fresh divisions have been sent to Thrace, as the "Ataturk Line" in Thrace is obviously being built to protect the Turkish frontier against possible attack from "elsewhere."

Seeing that the Turkish reinforcements did not arrive until the Italians occupied Albania, the revised explanation seems reasonable to most diplomatic observers.

Despite recent easing of tension, not only in Bulgaro-Turkish, but in Bulgaro-Rumanian relations, it is recognized that there is a long way to go before definite results can be harvested. Rumania doesn't want to cede Dobrudja, partly because such a move might be construed as precedent for further territorial concessions elsewhere, notably to Hungary.

There is also a serious minority issue outstanding between the two countries over the shooting of a number of Bulgarian villagers by Rumanian police last May.

Dispute Over Sea Outlet

Similarly between Bulgaria and Greece there is the vital question whether the outlet to the Aegean should be territorial, as Bulgaria insists, or economic as the peace treaty of Neuilly lays down.

Moreover, if it economic, should it be at Salonika, as the Greeks urge, or elsewhere? There is reason to believe that the Yugoslavs, who already have a free zone at Saloniki, would not be overpleased to see Bulgaria established there too.

Meanwhile there are indications that British diplomacy is becoming increasingly active in this part of the world. It is felt in London that the British guarantees to Rumania and Greece would be much easier to implement if Bulgaria could be brought back to the Balkan family circle.

Particularly in the past few days the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Ministers paid several visits to the Foreign Office when not only were economic questions discussed, but strong efforts made to calm Bulgarian equally with Yugoslav fears of Turkey, and to wipe out the impression which existed at Belgrade that the Anglo-Turkish alliance might be a menace to Yugoslavia. It is believed that these efforts have been successful.

Economic Aid Planned

On the economic side the British are understood to be prepared not only to offer credits, but also to facilitate the sale of Bulgarian and Yugoslav products on the British market.

But it is being made clear that trade depends on confidence, and that without confidence in the political stability of the Balkan countries individually and collectively little can be done.

This is to emphasize that expectation of the present moves' succeeding should not be pitched too high. At the same time it is pointed out that if Balkan unity could be achieved there would be a bloc of some 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 persons against aggression in an area which is vital to the peace of Europe.

Washington Political Riddle In Lewis' Attack on Garner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—John L. Lewis' spectacular invective hurled at Vice-President Garner remains today one of Washington's political riddles. The leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations roared to the House Labor Committee yesterday, his criticism of Garner, it will be recalled, adding, "I'm against him unofficially, individually, personally, politically, concretely, and in the abstract. . . ."

The Vice-President took the matter with great good humor. He read, with reluctance, what the labor leader had said, he chuckled, and he refused to make any comment. The reaction of his friends was amusingly dual: on the one hand, they shouted out with indignation which produced howling salvos of applause in the House of Representatives; on the other hand, they laughed gleefully at the political advantages they expected to be reflected on the Vice-President by such an attack from such a source.

Roosevelt's Comment

President Roosevelt today recalled, when asked to comment on the incident, that John L. Lewis had said some things about him not long ago. The President had said "A plague o' both your houses," in referring to the C. I. O.-Girdler struggle in the steel strike of 1937. Mr. Lewis, in a radio speech, then talked scathingly of those who had "supper at labor's board" and subsequently turned ingrate. His remarks were taken to refer to President Roosevelt, and to the political and financial support given his election campaigns by organized labor.

Despite Washington's tendency to take the Lewis-Garner incident without undue seriousness, yesterday's incident cannot altogether be laughed off.

However, yesterday's incident cannot altogether be laughed off. In practical politics, it is realistically asked which vote is larger, the "whisky-drinking, poker-playing" vote, or the vote that is horrified by such charges, and deeply influenced by them.

Sooner or later, as the campaign for the Presidential nomination which Vice-President Garner's friends are waging for him got stronger, it was inevitable that certain of his attributes would not only be whispered about but be shouted from the house-tops. Such is the essence of American politics.

Although the Lewis charges might find some echo in parts of the country where public men are often vulnerable on such scores, it so happens that in those same general areas the C. I. O. is most unpopular, and Mr. Lewis himself greatly distrusted. So the political damage to the Vice-President is somewhat nullified by the source of the charges. On the other hand, in other parts of the country where such issues are rarely used against public men, Mr. Garner may even benefit.

Texans Rally

The Texas delegation rallied around the Vice-President as if another assault on the Alamo were in prospect. They drafted several statements, as hot in their denial as Mr. Lewis had been in attack. Then Representative Luther A. Johnson, one of their cooler heads, took the House floor, pulled a microphone to him, and said:

"The Texas delegation in the House of Representatives has just been informed of the bitter personal assault made upon the Hon. John Nance Garner, our distinguished Vice-President, before the House Labor Committee today by John L. Lewis. We who know him best cannot refrain from expressing our deep resentment and indignation at this unwarranted and unjustified attack on his private and public life."

There's many a politician in Washington who would have welcomed such an attack under the notion that it would establish them as "good fellows" in the eyes of some voters.

And so Washington, generally, laughs at the Lewis attack.

Anyway, it was a lively note in a superheated week. One writer expressed things well when he said: "It's this sticky summer heat that's got old John L. Lewis, as it does all fur-bearing animals." Mr. Lewis' upright mane of hair provides this wise-crack. And old-timers are recalling classic bits of invective. And a politician on the eastern sho' of Maryland said of his rival: "He is so low that Hercules, using an Archimedean lever, couldn't raise him to the level of total depravity."

Bouquet for Manual Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. J. C. Wright, Assistant United States Commissioner of Education, who addressed a recent educational and business conference at Beaver College, said manual labor had too long been belittled, and that too many high school graduates were seeking white-collar jobs.

Britain Scouts Talk of Colonial Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Some of the ground has been cut from beneath the feet of totalitarian and other critics of British imperial rule by the frank admissions made by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's Colonial Secretary of State, in a blue book he has issued for the past year on the colonies and mandated territories.

It is true, Mr. MacDonald says, that there have been most serious disturbances in Palestine and in several of the West Indian colonies. Cyprus and Mauritius have also had labor troubles. But when comparison is made between those areas where disturbed conditions have prevailed and those where this has not been the case it becomes clear that only one-twentieth of the total population of Britain's Colonial Empire has been affected. The remaining nineteen-twentieths, including 56,000,000 persons out of a grand total of 59,000,000, have one the whole gone about their business in peace and quietness.

Not only so but Mr. MacDonald is able to claim that "in several instances, the security and peacefulness of the British colonies have attracted great numbers of refugees from neighboring countries harassed by war or disturbances."

This, of course, has been especially the case with homeless Jewish and other refugees from the totalitarian countries in search of shelter. It is noteworthy, however that alike in East and West Africa, largely attended protest meetings of the indigenous inhabitants have taken place in anxiety lest Britain should listen to totalitarian claims to restoration of colonies.

Raising Standards

That the standard of living of the inhabitants in many parts of the colonial empire is far lower than it should be is not denied. On the other hand Mr. MacDonald is able to point to sustained endeavor in many directions to improve. Specific examples are afforded by the work that has been done to help refugees in Gibraltar and Hong Kong, also by 1,000,000 rupees ($330,000) expended last year on supplementary food for school children in Ceylon, and extended experiments on nutrition conducted in Uganda.

Of a more general character have been centralized measures taken to improve agriculture, to study reasons of labor unrest, and to develop natural resources, it being now recognized that a good many of the causes at work are common to diverse areas and can be helped by action taken by unified official services.

Aiding Self-Rule

Common features have also been found in the demand that is growing up in almost all the colonies for increasing the share taken by the inhabitants in their own self-government, a demand which the British authorities are endeavoring gradually to satisfy.

Much the same applies to education. In this connection Mr. MacDonald defends action he has taken to establish a university in the backward regions of Uganda. Here a new policy has been started. It is to increase the supply of people on the spot able to act as teachers for the masses. The object here is to provide local intellectual leadership. The need for this in the past is now recognized as one of the reasons why primary and secondary education are defective and why also more progress has not been found possible in raising leaders capable of assuming responsibility of a Governmental kind.

The establishment of a social services department of the Colonial Office in London for the study of African problems is one of the achievements of the year of which Mr. MacDonald is especially proud. It has been effected with generous help from the Carnegie Corporation and it is hoped to take similar action eventually for other areas.

French Widen Decree Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

was suggested, might be weakened in a moment of crisis by an untimely appeal to the ballot-box.

Heavy Sacrifices Needed

Moreover, it was generally admitted that the financial measures which are being carried out by the Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud, exact heavy sacrifices from all classes. These measures were originally justified as a means of restoring the country's economic and financial equilibrium. They have now acquired the additional justification of preparation for international emergencies. France has not yet reached the stage of being obliged to give up butter, still less its excellent white bread, for cannon.

But Frenchmen of all classes are being severely taxed in a number of ways and the burdens will increase rather than diminish unless some positive signs of clearing appear on the international horizon. It has been maintained by advocates of prolongation of the present Chamber that an election under present circumstances would open up possibilities for agitation against the new taxes, unaccompanied by the suggestion of alternative measures.

On the other hand, the two large parties of the Left, the Socialists and the Communists, have been strongly opposed to the preservation of the existing Parliament beyond its normal term, especially if this was to be done by the method of governmental decree. They have been embittered by M. Daladier's shift from a parliamentary majority of the Left, such as he enjoyed during his former term of office as Premier, to his present majority of the Right.

These parties, with the exception of some groups among the Socialists, support the present Cabinet in its firm foreign policy. But they refuse to accept M. Daladier's identification of the economic measures of the Cabinet, which they sharply criticize, with the cause of national defense. And they object so to the prolongation of the present parliament, especially by the method of decree, on the ground that this would be a further step on the road toward dictatorship. In this objection they were joined by the French Social Party, a small extremist semi-fascist group.

Opposed by Blum

Léon Blum, former Premier and Leader of the Socialist Party, believed that the question of the existence of the Parliament was not urgent. He pointed out that the regime of extraordinary powers under which the Government was functioning would expire on Nov. 30, six months before the term of the present Chamber would expire and four months before the beginning of the election campaign. He suggested that the Chamber itself might well be consulted as to the prolongation of its term, that there was no need for an immediate decision and declared:

"A prolongation by decree will not be a last-minute necessity, imposed by the imperative pressure of public necessities, but a political measure, voluntary and deliberate, taken by a government in its interest and in that of its majority."

Here, in brief, were the opposing considerations which M. Daladier, who has received the authorization of the executive committee of his own Radical Socialist party to act as he may see fit, must weigh in taking his decision for or against prolongation. On one side are the arguments against a political campaign in an atmosphere of international crisis; on the other side are the objections of a very large minority in the Chamber to prolongation by summary decree.

CCC

(Continued from Page 1)

youth conservation tangible enough to justify a statement that funds expended on this phase of the CCC program have been well spent? I am certain they are. Personally, I feel that nothing we have done through the CCC program is more important than the steps to put discouraged youth on the road toward economic security and useful citizenship.

Of the more than 2,000,000 young men and war veterans who have enrolled in the CCC, a few more than 500,000 were able to find jobs prior to completion of their terms of enrollment. At present an average of 3,000 men leave the camps each month to accept private employment.

CCC Education

Since the camps were launched, the CCC has taught about 75,000 illiterate enrollees to read and write, has aided 700,000 to pursue common and high school subjects and has furnished job training, vocational training, safety and health instruction to more than 1,500,000. Virtually every enrollee has been improved in health. All have been taught to work.

A special effort has been made to turn out good citizns. Classes are taught in citizenship and civics. Every effort is made to derive from the life and activities of the camp those training values which go to strengthen and improve the individual as a citizen in a democracy.

Submarginal Utah Land Turned Into Stock Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Forty-four thousand acres of submarginal lands which have been acquired by the Federal Resettlement Administration in Tooele County, northwestern Utah, will be rehabilitated and turned into a livestock range, reports Graham S. Quate of Logan, soil conservation service co-ordinator for Utah. The area is composed of farmlands which were voluntarily abandoned by their owners and subsequently purchased by the Government.

Tacoma Surveys Port To See Business Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Two young men of the College of Puget Sound are charting the course of marine business here over the past ten years for the Foreign Trade Committee of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. Thad Stevenson, Secretary of the Chamber, says when the job is finished Tacoma shippers will know how the port stands with relation to other ports, on all merchandise handled over Tacoma docks.

Interest Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

istration are too high. The present FHA interest rate is 5 per cent, with another ½ per cent for insurance. The chief drive has been to cut this rate 1 per cent. Spokesmen before the Monopoly Committee argued that lower interest rates meant more to purchasers than substantial cuts in material and labor costs.

Permeates Whole New Deal

The move for lower Federal interest rates finds expression not only in the "left wing," but the conservative school of New Deal thought. It covers Marriner S Eccles at the Federal Reserve Board and Henry Morgenthau at the Treasury. The latter advocated the program before the Senate Banking Committee, considering the lending bill, and agreed that it might force down interest rates of other Federal agencies. That it will have a direct effect on private rates goes without saying.

He boasted that "this Administration has made great progress in bringing the market rates of interest down to reasonable levels."

"It is an economic loss," he declared, "to permit investment funds to lie unused when they could be used to productive effect."

Many observers think the low interest feature one of the most important in the big lending bill. As Mr. Morgenthau said:

"In times like the present it becomes the Government's function to act as a catalytic agent to bring together investors who are willing to lend their savings at rates of interest low enough and borrowers who are able to and willing to employ funds for productive purposes."

Idle Capital a Problem

The huge amount of unused capital in the country is agreed to be one of the most serious situations of the day.

Gradual reduction of interest rates is an indirect outgrowth of government policy which has steadily pressed for lower money cost. The vast amount of idle money in the banks is there either because it cannot find adequate investment opportunities or is kept idle because its owners do not want to venture."

Lowered interest rates have meant vast changes to the saving section of the public. Some banks which previously paid 3 or 4 per cent on demand deposits now pay nothing, or charge money for checking accounts.

Refunding of Bonds

Bonds which pay high interest rates sell at a premium and tremendous refunding operations have drawn many of them back, to be substituted for maturities of lesser rate.

The reduction of interest rates is a fundamental process affecting public and industry at every point. It encourages venture capital in normal times by making money cheaper; it discourages savings by making the returns small. Usually low interest rates over a sufficient time automatically provide for their own elimination as business takes advantage of cheap money and starts recovery.

The long-time failure of such reaction in the U. S. is attributed by one so-called "over-savings" school to the slowing down of population and by another to the heavy influx of gold. Pointing to the alleged example of England they assert the United States must shift froma "savings economy" to a "consumers economy"; in other words, save less and consume more.

Violently opposed to this is the school which declares business only needs restoration of confidence to start ahead at full speed.

No Fish Scaled Bonneville Dam? Facts Prove Reports Very Fishy

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Bureau of Fisheries has a flock of finny figures to cast at the skeptics who said fish would never scale Bonneville Dam.

Releasing the first report on the piscatorial pilgrims which have ridden the elevators over the huge dam in the Columbia River, the Bureau said the first year's traffic totaled 1,174,134.

"Among the thousands of people who visited Bonneville Dam during the summer (1938)," said the bureau, "probably the majority saw few, if any fish, and many of the visitors went away with a feeling of doubt regarding the success of the fishways."

The fish folks at Bonneville realized they had a problem. Fish were climbing the dam but they weren't getting into the record. Something had to be done. In May, 1938, the Bureau placed workers who know their fish at various stations on the dam and said "count 'em."

Fish counting is not an easy job, it seems. The counters peer at the fish as they come over the dam for 16 hours a day, recording each one according to specie.

Experience proved that no matter how much a man loves fish, he can't look at them for over 45 minutes at a time. Then he must rest his weary eyes for 15 minutes.

Experiments also revealed that fish, like people, don't get about as much by night as they do by day. So the counters shut the gates for eight hours at night. The fish just swam around and waited for the doors to open.

September, the month of the big fish run, found the counters recording as many as 20,000 in one day.

If anything would make a man sick of fish, it seemed, it would be this job, but Charles E. Jackson, acting Commissioner of Fisheries said that isn't the case at all.

"These men like fish," he added. "In fact, when thy're not counting, they usually go fishing to relax."

Cattle Currency Also Deflatable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the currency in Africa eats too much grass, the Government tries to control grazing, but that deflates the medium of exchange and there are loud objections from the pepole, a distinguished British visitor here told a University of Chicago audience.

"In parts of Africa cattle and goats constitute the sole currency," Sir William McLean, explained. "The people strongly oppose the Government's efforts to prevent soil erosion because such efforts result in deflation."

Sir William, the British Government's colonial representative at the New York World's Fair, defended his country's colonial policy.

"It has been alleged," he said, "that the British Government has exploited its colonies economically. Whatever justification there may be in history for this belief, the charge is certainly untrue in modern times. Today from 20 to 30 per cent of all expenditures from Government revenues alone in the colonies is devoted to social services. In Great Britain itself the figure is 30 per cent."

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Heavy Irish Exodus Occurs As Britain Applies New Law

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—A heavy exodus of Irish residents from England was reported after special powers for expulsion of suspected terrorists went into effect yesterday.

Officials at Euston Station described the crowds departing for Ireland as "bigger than those during the recent war crisis."

One train was forced to run in three sections.

Scotland Yard officials declared they did not want to stop any from leaving, including known suspects of the outlawed I. R. A., organization, unless there was definite evidence of complicity in recent terrorist bombings in England. Government sources said about 5,000 suspects in all had been watched.

Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Police, conferred yesterday with chief constables from the areas considered "storm centers" of the undercover army. Sixteen thousand police over the Nation were mobilized for a quick round up.

As soon as King George assented to the bill, which had been rushed through Parliament under the spur of new bombings, police cars went to work. They raided in all sections of the city.

The bill gives power to arrest without a warrant and permits summary deportation of suspects.

Talent Surplus in Britain?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The English theater is beginning to wonder whether it has not rather too much talent at its disposal.

The Variety Artists' Federation is protesting vigorously that English players are being driven off the vaudeville stage by foreign competitors. These foreign players, it claims, earn £500,000 a year in British variety houses. Their number is steadily increasing. In 1932 the Ministry of Labor granted permits to 1393 players from other lands. Last year 2,201 permits were issued. For the first three months of 1938 the figure was 366; for the corresponding period of the present year it rose to 490.

The Ministry of Labor has refused to limit the permits it issues beyond the standards at present in operation. In consequence the V. A. F. is going to appeal to theater managers themselves to introduce a quota on foreign artists, by which two-thirds of any program would consist of English "turns." The Ministry gives a permit in the first instance for six months, after which it may be extended, and in order to protect British players from undercutting, it stipulates that the weekly minimum wage paid to a foreign act given by a single person shall be £25. For each additional person in the act another £5 is added.

Before the war no trouble was experienced from this particular problem. In the conditions of free international exchange of artists then existing, British players were more than able to hold their own. But, since Germany put currency restrictions into force, they have been debarred from appearing in many of the most prosperous theaters in Europe. It is claimed that there are only two Berlin houses which are not closed to British players.

It is said that there are more variety theaters open in Britain today than there were in 1935. But against this is to be set the fact that the number of cinemas giving variety acts has diminished.

The cinemas which continue to provide variety acts have introduced another problem into the situation. They have begun all over the country to give amateur variety nights, at which amateur players appear. The popularity of this kind of entertainment is said to deprive many professional acts of engagements they would otherwise get.

Amateurs have also invaded a professional theatrical production in Shaftesbury Avenue, Britain's Broadway. Fourteen out of the 18 members of the cast of "Rhondda Roundabout," a play about the South Wales coal mines, are amateurs. One is the wife of a mine worker at Dinas, in the Rhondda; another is a checkweighman at Fernhill Colliery; a third is an unemployed miner from Mardy, and a fourth a miner from Blaencwm Pit.

Sweden Records Trade Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Industrial production in Sweden has shown a continued expansion in recent months, according to a report from the Federation of Swedish Industries published here.

Most of the Swedish industrial concerns reported a favorable year. A continuance of the consolidation policy, which has been carried on for some years, was noted in many of the annual reports received by the Federation.

The engineering industry, and the steel and metal works, would appear to have come through the business recession unscathed, while the pulp and paper mills and the shipping companies were more adversely affected.

An investigation into the working of 36 prominent Swedish industrial and shipping companies on the A-list of the Stockholm Stock Exchange has been made by a financial magazine, Finanstidningen (Financial News). This shows that the gross profits for 1938 for these undertakings amounted to 270,000,000 kronor ($67,500,000), which is only 9,000,000 kronor less than for the boom year 1937.

Writings-off for depreciation amounted to 77,000,000 kronor or 28½ per cent as against 26 per cent for 1937, and for taxes and tax reservations 38,000,000 kronor. Three per cent of the gross profits also were put aside for pensions funds.

After these deductions the joint net profit amounts to 119,000,000 kronor as against 126,000,000 for 1937. Dividend payments are practically unchanged, being 31 per cent of the gross profits, or 85,000,000 kronor for 1938 as against 88,000,000 for the previous year. The average dividend paid to shareholders was as usual kept low.

A sum of 12,000,000 kronor has been set aside for reserve and other funds, as against 9,000,000 kroner for 1937, and 7,000,000 kronor of the sum has been transferred to the new tax-free depression investment funds. The carry forward, including accumulated profits, totaled 165,000,000 kronor, or about 24,000,000 kronor more than in the reports for 1937.

Princeton Men Find Farming Nice But Not to Make 'Pile of Money'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 29—Farming is generally recommended by 100 Princeton alumni farmers who have deserted the life of the city to devote their time to raising products ranging from apples to carnations, according to a survey by Dr. Frank Fritts '10, of New York City, for the Princeton Alumni Weekly.

Reports were received from farmers scattered throughout the United States and in such distant countries as India and Argentina, and indicates that these graduates would recommend farming as a vocation to Princeton seniors. They warned, however, that farming was no easy road to wealth, but was a thoroughly satisfying way of life in other respects. The majority, according to Dr. Fritts, felt that the measure of the volume of the economic reward was somehow not a true and adequate measure of the satisfactions of life to be derived from farming.

It would be inadvisable for a Princeton senior to take up farming "if interested in making a pile of money," one farmer reported, but advisable "if interested in improving our civilization."

Seventy-three of the farmers reported they were making money, and 48 indicated that immediate prospects were hopeful, with 66 finding long-distance prospects hopeful. A general tendency to disapprove of governmental control for soil conservation, domestic allotment and crop insurance was reported by Dr. Fritts.

Produce from the lands of Princeton farmers include grain, dairy products, apples, cattle, sheep, tomatoes, corn, cotton, citrus fruits, horses, chickens, hogs, filbert nuts, guavas, mangoes, grapes, peaches, and sugar beets.

Oregon Cave No. 3 Yields Relic Lore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Loaded with more than 500 archeological specimens, Dr. L. S. Cressman, head of the Anthropology Department of the University of Oregon, and a party of nine advanced students returned recently from the ancient lake region of southeastern Oregon. The expedition, which carried the party into new areas in the search for further evidence on the life of a race of men who roamed this region thousands of years ago, left Eugene June 12.

"Cave Number Three" in the Summer Lake region, like the two explored on previous trips by Dr. Cressman, yielded a wealth of specimens such as basketry, knives, and sandals.

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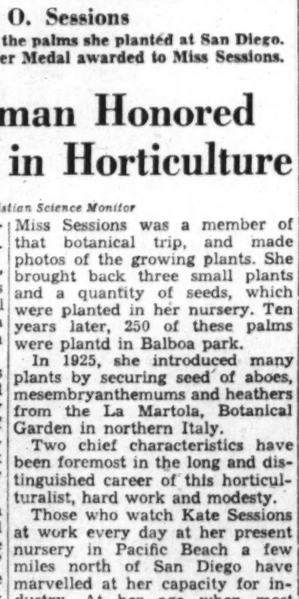


Miss Kate O. Sessions

Above: Miss Sessions with one of the palms she planted at San Diego. Below: The two sides of the Meyer Medal awarded to Miss Sessions.

San Diego Woman Honored For Work in Horticulture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — For distinguished services in plant introduction, Miss Kate O. Sessions, San Diego horticulturist, was awarded the coveted Meyer medal by the Council of the American Genetic Association on last March 30 at Washington, D. C.

In awarding the honor to Miss Sessions, the Council considered that she "had contributed greatly to the horticultural beauty of Southern California," having devoted over 50 years to active work as a horticulturist, and made many valuable and new importations.

The development of Southern California into a "more delightful place in which to live through the introduction of beautiful plants" has truly been the sole objective of Kate Sessions during her 54-year career as a horticulturist.

A Never Ending Search

Since the day in 1885 when she opened her first nursery in Coronado, California, this energetic woman has been engaged in a never-ceasing search for exotic and beautiful new species and varieties of cultivated plants for the southland.

As Miss Sessions looks about her today in her adopted city of San Diego, she sees some streets lined with the trees which she imported from other lands, and parks dotted with shrubs and plants which she introduced here.

In the 10-acre Sessions nursery in the northwest corner of Balboa Park, in San Diego, many trees and plants bloomed for the first time in Southern California. These included the Eucalyptus ficifolia, and the tall, graceful Eucalyptus citriodora; the Cork Oak of Spain, the Camphor tree from Asia, and the Ficus or Rubber tree of the tropics. Three varieties of Bougainvillea, Jasmines and Tecomas were all first flowered there. Australian seeds produced many new varieties of Eucalyptus, and the winter flowering Acacias, which now number over 100 varieties here. New Zealand contributed attractive shrubs to the Sessions collection, while from South America came the ever-blooming Plumbago and the Agapanthus with their lovely blue flowers.

The Fan palm which beautifies a section of Balboa Park was discovered in October, 1900 in Cape St. Lucas by T. S. Brandegee, one of California's leading botanists. Miss Sessions was a member of that botanical trip, and made photos of the growing plants. She brought back three small plants and a quantity of seeds, which were planted in her nursery. Ten years later, 250 of these palms were plantd in Balboa park.

In 1925, she introduced many plants by securing seed of aboes, mesembryanthemums and heathers from the La Martola, Botanical Garden in northern Italy.

Two chief characteristics have been foremost in the long and distinguished career of this horticulturalist, hard work and modesty.

Those who watch Kate Sessions at work every day at her present nursery in Pacific Beach a few miles north of San Diego have marvelled at her capacity for industry. At her age when most women have long ago retired to the comfort of the rocking chair, Miss Sessions is still busy, supervising planting about the city, still willing to act as judge at some flower show or plant exhxibit, still able to advise a prospective homeowner on the proper landscaping of patio, canyon or garden.

She Started a Park

In San Diego, Kate Sessions is known as the "mother" of the City's luxuriant 1,400-acre Balboa Park because, as has been said earlier, she maintained a nursery on the 10-acre plot in Balboa Park in the days when it was nothing but a wide expanse of uncultivated lands. However, with characteristic foresight and energy, she set about planting hundreds of shrubs and plants. Largely through her efforts, a move was launched to develop the park. She deserves credit for inspiring much of the activity which later transformed most o fthe barren pueblo lands into a horticultural paradise which served as the setting for the world's fairs of 1915-16 and 1935-36.

Park authorities point out the many trees Miss Sessions planted in Balboa Park during the 12 years she occupied her parksite nursery. As the compensation for the use of the city lands, she was required to plant a hundred trees per year, and to furnish trees for streets and school grounds about the city.

Back in 1897, Miss Sessions also planted the 28 Cocos plumosa palms in the downtown Plaza on Broadway, opposite the Grant Hotel.

A graduate of the University of California in 1881, she taught for a short time in Oakland schools, and came here in 1883 as assistant principal in the San Diego High School. She entered the nursery business two years later.

Kate Sessions truly fits the Chinese poem inscribed on the Meyer medal: "In the luxuriance of a thousand plants he takes delight."

Jersey Debates New Taxes For Mounting Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 29—With State financial officers showing concern over a mounting deficit, estimated at more than $16,000,000, new pressure is being brought on the New Jersey Legislature to turn to bonds or new taxes to meet revenue needs.

The legislative recess until next Thursday left relief financing virtually where it was last January. Gov. A. Harry Moore vetoed the measure to withhold $3,000,000 from State sinking funds, and other legislation to divert $2,000,000 from teachers' pension sources was attacked in the Supreme Court as illegal.

A new chorus has arisen from bond and tax advocates for "sane" approach to the problem, with the result that some legislators who advocated governmental economy and use of existing funds for relief were seen wavering in their resolution to resist the group they termed the "spenders."

At a State House Commission meeting this week, State Comptroller Frank Murray estimated informally that the State needed $3,200,000 to meet unpaid 1938 relief commitments, $5,500,000 to balance the fiscal budget, closed June 30, and $7,500,000 as the State's share of relief costs for the first half of 1939. The total exceeded $16,000,000.

"Political Expedients"

State Senator Charles E. Loizeaux (R) of Union, assailed the "futile controversy over inadequate political expedients," which he charged has actuated legislators in attempting to finance relief. Aside from 1939 relief needs, he put the deficit at $7,000,000.

"Stripped of its political camouflage and buncombe," he said in a letter to the legislators, "the unpleasant fact is that unemployment relief in New Jersey will either be abandoned or financed from one of two sources—bond issuance or new taxes.

"Instead of constructively debating controversial aspects of adequate legislation, six months have been wasted in futile consideration of makeshift expedients which, beside being of extremely questionable desirability and legality, would fall far short of meeting actual needs.

"Fiscal Mirages"

"Until this search for fiscal mirages is replaced by sound business logic it will be impossible to make even a start toward solving the real issue.

"Shortsighted failure to adopt a more equitable tax distribution is now bearing fruit of such unpleasant proportions that the Legislature no longer can afford to remain blind to fiscal facts."

Assemblyman Oscar R. Wilensky (R) of Passaic inclines toward an increase in the three-cent State gasoline tax and a levy of two cents a package on cigarettes as new revenue sources. He urged the Legislature to refer the relief financing problem to a committee of 12, whose proposals would be binding upon the entire Republican membership.

While spokesmen for new taxes or bonds for New Jersey's relief needs continued to use the legislative recess to campaign for votes, the State Taxpayers' Association returned to the battle line today with a pledge to "fight to the finish" against either a bond issue or new tax levies.

Taxpayers Speak

Donald R. Stevens, president of the Association, assailed statements about State deficits, which have been estimated as high as $16,000,000, declaring they were timed "psychologically to create the impression we are approaching a crisis" and that an attempt was being made to "jam new taxes or bonds down the throats of New Jersey's taxpayers."

Calling for speedy adoption of the Assembly program to provide for relief needs as "an end to the struggle to find funds," Mr. Stevens asserted that $4,800,000 of free money in the highway account should be taken "before it is gobbled up in new and unnecessary highway spending." He declared the State sinking fund account was "bulging with money", that the teachers' pension fund trustees were willing and ready to lend money to the State, and that additional millions were available for relief.

Louisiana Judge Orders Press Ban

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Representatives of press associations, newspapers and radio stations were warned July 28 they would be prosecuted for contempt of court if they violated a prohibition against using names of witnesses appearing before a Federal Grand Jury investigating Louisiana political affairs.

Asserting he was acting on orders of Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah, District Attorney Rene A. Viosca forbade the use of names of all witnesses who appeared before the jury except that of former Governor Richard Leche.

Use of Mr. Leche's name and two other state officials called before the jury has been permitted, the District Attorney added, because they were public figures and such exception did not violate the intention of the order—namely, to protect witnesses.

Eastman Sidetracked Law For Study of Transportation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the agency which watches over railroads, busses, trucks and pipelines, never did become a lawyer.

He meant to be one; but he got so busy, as a youth, digging into affairs of gas companies, streetcar lines and railways that he never found time to finish his studies.

Mr. Eastman has spent his adult life in the study of public utilities—mostly railroads. And he has seen railroading, which practically monopolized the business of getting people and goods from city to city in his youth, come face to face with a changed world of "competitive transportation."

"I can remember when there was hardly a macadamized road in the country," he muses. "Now we have good paved roads everywhere. It's been a remarkable job, an amazing piece of work. And the country has reason to be proud of it."

Growing Competition

But busses and trucks rolling along these highways have bid for the business once held exclusively by the railroads. And others have bid, too. Airplanes spread a web of rapid-transit service across the country. Pipelines grew along the routes from the oil wells, and cut down the business of tank-car trains. Barge lines pushed through inland waterways from which the romantic packet boats of old had disappeared.

Mr. Eastman was elected recently to a three-year chairmanship of the reorganized Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although Mr. Eastman never finished the law course he started at Boston University, many lawyers in his agency look on him as "a fine legal mind," and respect his knowledge of law built around the phrase, "interstate commerce."

"Law," he says, "is just a matter of reason and common sense—or should be."

Mr. Eastman learned his law on the run, under the guidance of Louis D. Brandeis, who recently retired from the Supreme Court.

Studied Sliding Scale

Mr. Eastman worked first on a study of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which resulted in America's first "sliding scale" utility rate.

With Justice Brandeis, he battled the powerful "New Haven" railroad (the New York, New Haven & Hartford). Years before, Justice Brandeis had become interested in the financial affairs of the "New Haven" through a legal client's case. He organized a movement to prevent merger of the "New Haven" and the Boston & Maine, on the ground that it would create a practical monopoly of New England traffic.

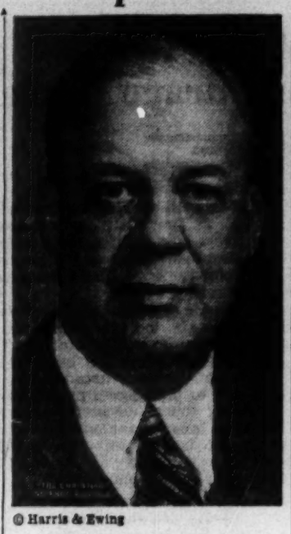
But in 1913 Mr. Eastman decided it was time to get back to the study of law. He went to see his friend, Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School.

"Do you think I need to go to school to finish my study of the law?" he asked.

"I don't know why it is necessary," Dean Pound drawled, "I never went to law school." The Dean gave Mr. Eastman a list of books to read and the young man went off to the home of his father, a minister of Pottsville, Pa., for two years of study.

Called to Aid Workers

At the end of two weeks, a telegram came from Boston. The Boston Elevated Carmen's Union was embroiled in a dispute with the company; would he come and help them in the arbitration? Mr. Eastman went back for six weeks, but it was six months before the job was done. Then the men working on the Middlesex & Boston line asked for his help, and he went from that job to another labor dispute on the Bay State Railroad.



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Joseph B. Eastman
Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1915, after labor's troubles were settled, Gov. David I. Walsh (now a United States Senator), appointed Mr. Eastman to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission.

The first time President Wilson asked for young Eastman as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Governor Walsh said he could not be spared. But in 1919, Mr. Eastman came to Washington as a member of the commission soon to be ensnarled in the railroad problems of post-war days.

On the ICC, he followed Justice Brandeis's idea that "prudent investment" was the best measure of a railroad's worth, and fought against the accepted rule that rates should be based on "the cost of reproducing the property new plus the so-called present value of land." The Supreme Court continued to hold to the accepted rule.

Appointed by Roosevelt

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, he sought an answer to the jigsaw puzzle of railroad troubles. To that end, he appointed Mr. Eastman "Co-ordinator of Transportation."

After extensive studies, Mr. Eastman urged the joint use of terminal facilities and other projects intended to eliminate waste and cut the costs. His report, however, drew fire both from some railroad executives and from some labor leaders, for it meant, among other things, doing away with "duplicating" jobs.

Because the railroads' plight, as he saw it, was tied up with growing competition from trucks and busses, pipelines, airplanes and ships, Mr. Eastman urged that the ICC be given control over all forms of transportation. Motor vehicles and pipelines later were placed under ICC regulation; but the freight and passenger rates of ships and airplanes were left to separate bodies. With these, the ICC since has sought to co-operate toward setting rates fair to all parties.

Coal Ashes May Build Homes With Soilless Gardens in Rear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29—Coal ashes to most people are just something that must be hauled out of the cellar, but to Dr. R. C. Johnson, research fellow at Mellon Institute here, they are raw material for valuable building blocks, insulating sections, soilless gardens and mechanics' soap.

Even glass can be produced from the ash of anthracite coal, Dr. Johnson reported today after months of searching for new products.

While glass made from ashes is not ready yet to move from the laboratory, the formula for building material devised by Dr. Johnson is expected to utilize part of the 6,000,000 tons of this waste material produced annually in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey.

"In our process, the coal ash is mixed with 10 per cent lime and the necessary amount of water," Dr. Johnson said. "This is formed into the desired architectural shapes under a pressure of several thousand pounds a square inch.

"The shapes are then cured for several hours with a moderate steam pressure. During this process there is a chemical reaction between the lime and the anthracite ash which transforms the article into a stone-hard mass of calcium aluminum silicate."

Since these products are somewhat lighter than stone, but are still very hard, Dr. Johnson foresees wide uses for them in the building trades.

With practically no shrinkage, the shapes can be cast accurately to pre-determined dimensions, he said. They are buff, russet or gray in color naturally, but pigments may be added to produce any shade.

Dr. Johnson's experiments also carried over into the field of agriculture, where he found that anthracite ashes furnished a superior base for soilless gardens. Tomatoes grown by this method produced a 30 per cent heavier yield than on other ground, he said. The plants obtained their nourishment from nutrient fluid circulated about the roots twice a day.

Mixed with soap, the ashes supply a good grade of mechanic's soap, he found in another experiment.

Still experimenting, he discovered that light blocks may be molded from the ash to serve for insulating and sound proofing modern dwellings.

While the yield of ashes from a home furnace is not large enough to utilize economically of itself to produce these by-products, Dr. Johnson saw no reason why householders should not use the waste to lighten the texture of heavy garden or lawn soils.

"Year after year the home owner can gradually improve his property by digging the ashes into various beds and borders or sections of the lawn," he said.

Music for City Schools Helped by University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An innovation in training in music and fine arts will be started this fall in the schools of this City by utilizing the extensive music education facilities at the University of Minnesota. Special Saturday morning concerts will be presented monthly in Northrop Memorial Auditorium at the University campus, with the University's general college staff acting in a supervisory capacity.

Eight States Hope To Resume Singing 'Beautiful Ohio'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH July 29—Ratification of the eight-State compact to control stream pollution in the Ohio River Valley awaits only formal approval from three States, F. H. Waring, secretary of the Ohio River Valley Compact Commission, disclosed here today.

"Illinois, Indiana, New York, West Virginia, and Ohio have enacted legislation recently to put the compact into effect and thus assist in purifying the domestic water supplies of 6,200,000 persons who obtain their drinking and household water directly from the Ohio or its tributaries," Mr. Waring said.

Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the remaining States, are expected to give early attention to the compact legislation, which then would have to be certified by Congress as an interstate contract.

When the compact finally is ratified and set in motion, the intention of sponsors is to begin a great river-cleaning operation to restrain sewage and industrial wastes from polluting the river, according to Mr. Waring.

Through such a process the signatory State governments plan to restore the condition of the river to that charm which once inspired a well-known song—"The Beautiful Ohio," he said.

In recent years the Ohio has been regarded more as a stream of discolored, dirty water than as a beautiful river, with the result that pleasure resorts and traffic have declined and in some cases disappeared. Vacationists have turned, instead, to the Great Lakes and smaller bodies of inland water.

The commission chargeable with a correction of the pollution will be made up of 27 persons, three representing each State involved and three others appointed by the President of the United States.

Tobacco Official Swears to Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—Testimony that the American Tobacco Company paid nearly $1,000,000 to settle a $10,000,000 stockholder's suit against its top-ranking officials was in the records today of Federal disbarment proceedings against two lawyers.

Paul M. Hahn, one of the attorneys and a Vice-President of the company, said the corporation paid $263,000 in 1933 to Richard Reid Rogers when Mr. Rogers dropped the suit.

In his action Mr. Rogers had attacked a bonus and stock allotment plan under which high executives of the corporation received sums greatly in excess of their salaries. Subsequently the bonuses were reduced.

Mr. Hahn testified that the tobacco company also put in escrow $262,601 to pay Mr. Rogers' income tax, allocated $320,000 in counsel fees to a law firm in which Louis S. Levy was a partner, and $70,000 to attorneys for another litigant.

United States Attorney John T. Cahill is seeking to disbar Mr. Levy and Mr. Hahn in Federal Court on the grounds they improperly arranged a $250,000 loan to a representative of former United States Senior Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Martin T. Manton.

Arkansas Gets Funds For Flood Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Four Federal flood control projects in north-central Arkansas have been approved, and an allotment of $2,561,000 for the fiscal year, which began July 1, has been received by the U. S. Army Engineers, Little Rock District. It was announced by Capt. D. W. Griffiths, operations officer, that this allotment is for both preliminary examinations and construction work.

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Westerns Expected to Share Prominence Against Pros—Variety of Jobs for Tigers

Ten West Coast Stars Picked For All-Star Chicago Game

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29—Like the perennial jack-in-the-box, football pops up again.

This time it's the annual amateur-professional football game held in Chicago Aug. 31. Reason we are interested in it out here is that 10 western grid stars will appear in the uniforms of the amateurs.

The method of securing a place on this team-of-teams is by public vote through a nation-wide poll put on by some 332 newspapers and radio chains. The idea spread like a grass fire the past two years and this year more votes have been cast than ever before. Coaches are selected the same way.

10 Out of 69

The West secured 10 out of 69 players, but none of them ranked high enough in the voting to start the game. With the center of population somewhere in Ohio and Indiana it is only natural that the greatest number of votes were cast in behalf of Big Ten players with a proper representation, however, from other parts of the nation.

After the game has started naturally there are many substitutions, and usually the best working combinations as chosen by the coaches are not the starting line-ups as fixed by the voting public. That is why the so-called "experts" out here on this western slope predict that some of the 10 westerners chosen will be right in there contributing greatly to the strength of the amateurs soon after the opening kick-off.

Great Lineman

For instance there's Art Means, the sturdy guard from the University of Washington "Huskies" up in Seattle. Art is considered one of the greatest linemen ever to don a lineman's helmet and shoulder pads. Just ask any of the many centers and backs that tried to bowl him over the past three years. Art will be causing just as much trouble for the professionals . . . and probably will be wearing a professional uniform (if he wants to) after the professional season starts.

The New York Giants—last season's professional champs—admit they have a wholesome respect for the amateurs, and are reported to have stated that it is usually the less publicized player that steals the show in these nip-and-tuck games.

Other Threats

Another westerner that may head for the professional ranks after this game is Jerry Dowd, spectacular St. Mary's center. Then there is Al Wolff of Santa Clara, a cagey and hard hitting tackle if there ever was one. Jim Coughlan of Santa Clara will be snagging passes from an end spot. All-American halfback Vic Bottari of California may or may not start slanting off tackle for the professionals, but he will be in there twisting and spinning for the amateurs to the extent that said money-boys will be wishing he was over their side of the field.

Arizona put one lad on this team—Bronko Smilanich—and that's quite a feat for a school in a state where the population is on the low side. And from all reports Bronko is mighty good at doing what his name implies—bucking.

Califor .a Stars

Pete Fay and Bill Paulman, backs, Stanford stalwarts, both made the squad. Dave Anderson, California fullback, is on the list, as well as Tony Calvelli, Stanford Center—a game little pivot man who has made some of the larger but slower opposition linemen look pretty bad.

So on the night of Aug. 31, when your ear is located somewhere near that radio loudspeaker, don't be surprised when you hear that one of the 10 westerners has contributed to the success of the all-stars. Of course we aren't prejudiced in favor of the amateur all-stars—no indeed! But that ought to be permissible for a sports scrivener at least once a year.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Local Box Scores

Bees

July 28

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler ss	5	0	0	0	5	3	0
Garms rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	3	3	3	13	2	0
West cf	3	2	2	5	2	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	3	1	2	3	0	4	0
Simmons lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lopez c	5	1	3	3	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	2	1	3	0
Turner p	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	37	7	11	16	27	14	1
PITTSBURGH							
L. Waner, cf	5	1	3	3	5	0	0
Vaughan, ss	4	0	1	3	1	3	1
Bell, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Klein, rf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Fletcher, 1b	3	0	1	1	11	1	0
Handley, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Young, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	1
Berres, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
*P. Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clemenson, p.	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
†Suhr	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	11	27	11	3

*Batted for Berres in ninth. †Batted for Clemenson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Cuccinello 3, Turner, West 2, Sisti, Vaughan. Two-base hits, Cuccinello, Sisti. Three-base hit, Vaughan. Home run, West. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifices, Cuccinello, Turner. Double plays, Fletcher, Vaughan and Fletcher; Cuccinello, Warstler and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 10. Base on balls, by Brown 3, by Turner 3, by Clemenson. Struck out, by Turner 2, by Clemenson 4. Hits, off Brown, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Clemenson, 2 in 4 1-3 innings. Losing pitcher, Brown. Umpires, Dunn, Pinelli and Reardon. Time, 2h. 2m. Attendance, 3,137 paid and 6,028 boys.

Red Sox

July 28

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner ss	5	2	2	2	2	3	2
Sullivan lf	3	2	1	1	3	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	1	3	4	8	1	0
Hoag rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Clift 3b	4	2	2	3	4	4	0
Laabs cf	5	1	1	4	2	0	0
Glenn c	4	2	2	5	5	0	0
Berardino 2b	4	1	1	2	2	1	0
Kennedy p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trotter p	2	0	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	35	11	14	26	27	10	2
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	3	4	0
Finney cf	5	0	3	3	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	0	0	10	2	0
Williams rf	4	1	1	2	0	1	0
Cronin ss	3	2	1	1	2	3	0
Vosmik lf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Peacock c	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Auker p	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Sayles p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	9	10	27	16	1

*Batted for Heving in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	—11
Boston	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 6

Runs batted in, Laabs 4, Heffner, McQuinn, Clift, Peacock, Williams, Cronin 2, Tabor 2, Glenn 3, Hoag. Two-base hits, McQuinn, Berardino, Williams, Clift. Home runs, Laabs, Glenn 2. Hits, off Auker, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Sayles 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Kennedy 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Trotter 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Heving, 7 in 6 innings. Left on bases, St. Louis 8, Boston 6. Sacrifices, Kennedy, McQuinn, Heffner, Hoag. Base on balls, Auker, Kennedy 3, Sayles 3, Trotter, Heving 3. Struck out Sayles, Kennedy, Trotter 3. Double plays, McQuinn, Heffner and McQuinn; Cronin and Foxx; Clift and McQuinn; Peacock and Cronin. Wild pitch, Sayles. Winning pitcher, Trotter. Losing pitcher, Auker. Time, 2h. Umpires, Rue, Quinn and McGowan. Attendance, 3,000 paid; 4,000 ladies.

Charles Bauers of Erie pitched a string of 28 scoreless innings.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: New York—Returning from a successful tennis tour abroad, Alice Marble, United States and Wimbledon champion, is pictured aboard the S. S. Champlain. She told reporters that she won't turn pro, but that she hopes for a movie career. Center: Mount Washington, N. H.—"Special Delivery" Bob Lempke, Dartmouth varsity quarterback from Holyoke, Mass., is carrying the mail for the third season as conductor on the famous Mt. Washington cog railway. Lempke is shown on duty on the mountain top beside the Summit engine, making its run with a guest engineer, Lillian McDowell, of Holyoke, who is visiting at Bretton Woods, N. H. More than a million passengers have been taken up Mt. Washington by the cog railway, first of its type in the world. Right: San Francisco, Calif.—Dominic Di Maggio, youngest brother of Jolting Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, is destined for the big leagues next season. Now a center fielder for the San Francisco Seals, he has been scouted by at least six American League and National League teams. It is most probable that Dominic will become the property of the Giants. At present he is batting at a .360 mark.

Princeton Grid Players Are Versatile Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 29—Tad Wieman specializes in football players but if you need a farmer, or a ranch hand or two, or maybe someone to work on your road gang, he might be able to pick out something suitable from his Princeton grid squad.

In about a month and a half Tad will call his stalwarts back to Princeton so that they can get ready in a hurry for a serious fall of football. They'll have their minds on the Stadium wars then and their time and efforts will be pretty much spent for the future glory of Old Nassau.

Meat Packing Plant

There's Dave Allerdice, for instance, the hefty passer from Indianapolis. Dave is getting the arm in condition presumably by tossing baby beeves to and fro in a Carmel, Ind., meat-packing concern.

Up in Pearl River, N. Y., on his father's farm, Capt. Bob Tierney is letting the country chores whip his 6ft. 4in. 220-pound frame into shape. Howie Stanley, varsity end from Cranford, is working in a boom oil town in Illinois.

A Lumberhand

Dick Bokum, 195-pound tackle, is a lumberhand somewhere off in the northwest, while Bob Jackson, the whippet quarterback and holder of the Princeton record in the 100-yard dash, is handling the kind of speed they show in a Boston assembly plant.

The cowboy contingent this summer includes end Jim Aubrey, top-flight receiver of passes, who ties up his horse at the HF Bar Ranch at Saddlestring, Wyo., and Bish White, xylophone-playing utility center, who is also ranching in the West. Still another Orange and Black gridman beyond the Mississippi is 235-pound Hook Herring, lineman, who is doing geology field work.

Steel Mill Worker

Foster Grose is in a Pittsburgh steel mill and Joe Jamison is employed with a road gang at Greensburgh, Pa. Both are outstanding line prospects. Dick Wells, chunky back, is tutoring a couple of kids and teaching them athletics at the same time.

Nine of the Princetonians are camp councillors. Another group about the same size is in town for summer school and this group takes daily workouts down by the Stadium.

Princeton's new academic calendar, which pushes the opening date for college up two weeks, is going to allow only two days of morning and afternoon pre-season practices for Old Nassau before classes start, but Orange and Black fans are hoping a good summer will send back a hardy crew of boys for Wieman to set out with on Sept. 15.

Players Protesting Heavy Nap Ball for Net Tourney

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 29 (AP)—The controversy over whether the 1939 official tennis ball is handicapping the leading players continued today and Walter L. Pate, American Davis Cup captain, promised to look into the situation forthwith.

Complaints that the new ball picked up turf because of its heavy nap and control was impossible resulted in a petition from players that last year's pellet be substituted before the start of the Eastern Grass Court championships, Aug. 5, at Rye, N. Y.

Pate said he had not seen the petition, but agreed to investigate. Told that the Australians, Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, likewise had complained, he said he would confer with Harry Hopman, their team manager. Australia, which will meet Cuba here Aug 10, 11, and 12 in the American Zone Davis Cup final, is regarded as the team likely to win the right to oppose the United States in the Challenge Round in September.

Alice Marble, tasting her first competition since her triumphal European invasion, played mixed doubles yesterday with Quist and promptly got into the controversy.

"The heavy ball doesn't bother me," said Alice, "but I think I prefer the one we played with last year."

Pate blamed the situation on the manufacturers, saying they started several years ago increasing the nap on the ball until it had reached its present proportions quite by accident.

Most of yesterday's program was rained out, although mixed doubles competition was started late in the afternoon.

Frankie Parker, down 3—5 in the first set, resumed his match against Gil Hunt today, while Don McNeill tangled with Bryan (Bitsy) Grant Jr., in the other semi-final of the men's singles. McNeill held a lead of 7—5, 1—0 and love-forty when the match was called off.

Women's singles semi-finals also were on tap today along with the final round of the women's doubles where the top-seeded team of Helen Jacobs and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan was paired against Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin. Other final matches were scheduled tomorrow.

Mixed Doubles Yesterday

Second round—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Brookline, Mass., and Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., 6—2, 7—5; Alice Marble, San Francisco, and Adrian Quist, Australia, defeated Mrs. E. R. Coleman, Sea Bright, N. J., and Upshur Moorhead, Rumson, N. J., 6—1, 6—1; Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., and John Hope Doeg, Rumson, N. J., defeated Catharine Malcolm, Los Angeles, and Frank Froehling, Chicago, 8—6, 6—0.

Providence Girl Justifies Transportation to Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 29 (AP)—The Olneyville Boys' Club at Providence, R. I., didn't have the necessary funds to send Doris Brennan to the 1938 senior women's National A. A. U. swimming meet, but the 18-year-old girl certainly has paid good dividends on the 1939 investment.

The Providence Club is partly supported by community contributions and there wasn't enough money in the treasury to justify sending Doris to the 1938 classic at Santa Barbara, Calif.

This year, however, she was sent to Des Moines with a few team mates. They made the 1,400-mile trip by automobile and, with two days of the national meet a matter of record, it has been an exceedingly worthwhile tour.

Doris, New England sprint star, came through with a record-smashing performance last night in the 300-meter individual medley to establish one of the two new marks made during the night show.

The Providence girl whipped through the cool waters of the Birdland Pool to post a time of 4:32.3 for the distance to erase the former record of 4:33.1 set by Katherine Rawls Thompson in 1938. She was a good nine feet ahead of Claudia Eckert, the versatile girl who represents the Shawnee Country Club of Wilmette, Ill.

The Brennan performance closed a program that also had received a record-breaking opening. Four young women from the Los Angeles Athletic Club sped through the 400-meter relay in 4:46, taking 08.8 seconds off the mark et by another Los Angeles team in 1931.

Members of the far western team were Virginia Hopkins, her twin sister, Marian, Eleanor Chamberlain and Esther Williams. The youthful quartet, however, was only :05.3 seconds ahead of another group of "kids" from the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., who also were under the former record with a time of 4:51.3. The Portland swimmers were Nancy Lewis, 18, Mary Ann Hansen, 13, Nancy Merki, 13, and Brenda Helser, 15. Brenda did her anchor leg in an unofficial 1:07 in a futile effort to overtake the Los Angeles team.

In the other National A. A. U. event last night, qualifying tests in the 100-meter backstroke, Gloria Marie Callen, Women's Swimming Association, New York City, and Edith Motridge, Los Angeles, led six qualifiers in tonight's final by winning their heats in 1:20.1.

Four States Are Represented

RUMFORD, R. I., July 29 (AP)—The semifinals of the New England Amateur Golf Championship, here at the Wannamoisett Country Club, will be as representative as it is possible for such a tournament to be for when the firing ceased in the quarterfinals yesterday afternoon stars from four states were still present and accounted for.

Wilfred Crossley of Dedham, Mass., the defending champion had successfully continued his brilliant scrambling; Holly Mandly, the Wethersfield, Conn., medalist was still undefeated as were Sammy Neild Jr., of Pawtucket and Tom Pierce of Rutland, the Vermont champion.

Crossley outlasted Ed Martin of Wayland, Mass., in a masterpiece of inconsistency, winning 3 and 2, after going to the turn all even yesterday.

Neild won from Dan Shea of Hingham, Mass., in a low scoring battle, gaining his verdict with a par at the 19th hole, after squaring matters with a par at the 18th, Shea missing putts of about 10 feet at both.

Mandly defeated Francis Doyle of Worcester, 2 and 1, playing the out nine in 36 and making the turn square with Doyle. He went down at the 11th, via a trap, but dropped a 30-footer for a birdie at the 13th, which evened things again. He won the 14th, after both had been bunkered, and took the 16th, in birdie three, sinking a 30-footer.

Pierce and Ed Peterson of Watertown were up and down frequently, neither scoring particularly well. Peterson squared the match for the last time at the 12th, by holding an 18-footer for a deuce. They halved the 13th, in pars, and the 14th, in bogies, and on the 15th, Peterson was trapped, losing and going one down. They halved the 16th, in bogies, and then Pierce pitched stiff for a birdie four on the 17th, winning the match.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 7, Newark 6.
Jersey City 4-0, Buffalo 2-3.
Syracuse 8, Montreal 3 (second game postponed, rain).
Baltimore 3, Rochester 0 (second game postponed, rain).

American Association

Milwaukee 2, Columbus 1.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 5.
Minneapolis 7-9, Louisville 6-2.
St. Paul 4-0, Indianapolis 3-7.

Southern Association

Memphis 9, Atlanta 0.
Little Rock 10, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 6 (second game called end 4th, midnight rule).
Knoxville 11-3, Birmingham 7-4.

Texas League

Shreveport 7, Oklahoma City 6.
Fort Worth 4, Beaumont 2.
San Antonio 3, Dallas 1.
Tulsa 1-0, Houston 0-1.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Williamsport 11, Springfield 5.
Scranton 3, Binghamton 2.
Elmira 3-3, Hartford 2-4.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 8-0, Seattle 7-5.
Portland 8, San Diego 3.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 6.
San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	56	30	.651
Chicago	49	43	.533
St. Louis	46	41	.529
Pittsburgh	45	41	.523
Brooklyn	43	43	.500
New York	42	46	.477
Boston	41	47	.466
Philadelphia	26	57	.313

Results July 28

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 5, New York 4.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

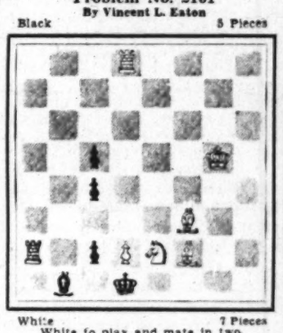
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 29, 1939

Problem No. 2161

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

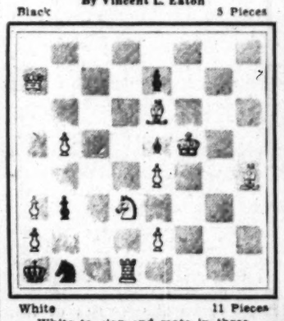
White to play and mate in two

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 6 1931)

Problem No. 2162

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First Honorable Mention, British Chess Magazine first half year, 1932.)

Solutions to Problems

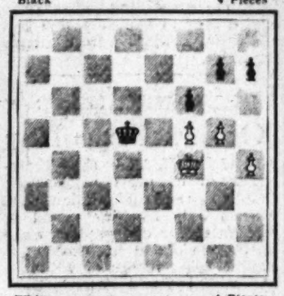
No. 2159. Q-Q2

No. 2160. 1. KtxKP threatens
2. B-Q3
1. ——— R-Q4ch
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ——— PxKtch
2. Kt-Q5ch
1. ——— P-B6
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. ——— Q-R3 or Kt-B4
2. Kt-B3ch

End-Game No. 469 White wins.
KtxKt. BxQ; 2 Kt-Q7 and mate is forced

End-Game No. 470

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

(Tchigorin-Tarrasch, Ostend, 1905. Actually White failed to find the pretty draw which later analysis revealed.)

Hanauer First at Ventnor City

Milton Hanauer, New York school teacher, emerged first in a field of twelve in the Ventnor City (New Jersey) Invitation Tournament which concluded July 16. He was undefeated, winning five outright.

The tournament was under the direction of Richard W. Wayne, president of the Ventnor City Chess Club. Mayor Harry S. Hodson presented the prizes at the close. Mrs. Mary Bain, one of the country's leading women players, who was prevailed upon to take the place of a Philadelphia player who could not play at the last minute, was presented a special prize.

Final Standing

	W.	L.	Dr.
Hanauer	7	0	4
Reinfeld	5	0	6
Levin	5	1	5
McCormick	5	1	5
Morris	3	3	5
Ulvestad	4	4	3
Burdge	1	2	8
Santiniere	3	4	4
Leary	4	6	1
Collins	2	5	4
Knorr	0	5	4
Bain	0	8	3

A. C. F. Congress Now in Session

The Hotel George Washington, New York, is the scene of the annual open tournament of the American Chess Federation now in progress. Readers are reminded to watch for daily reports.

Masta Chess News

The annual issue of this the official organ of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, has just made its appearance. In tabloid form, with eight large pages, it conveys in unmistakable language, the enthusiasm of its editorial staff, headed by Lawrence E. Brown, and the widespread chess interest throughout the state. Articles dealing with activities in Boston, Springfield, Greenfield, Lynn, South Hadley Falls, Lawrence, Wellesley, Pittsfield, Northampton, Lowell, Worcester, the North Shore and Old Colony Chess Leagues, are convincing evidence that chess interest is on the increase. Those interested in seeing what one state chess association can do are invited to send ten cents to George Demars, 89 Phillips Street, Methuen, Mass. The August issue will contain a full account of the A. C. F. Congress now being held in New York City.

From the Ventnor City tournament Reinfeld demonstrates his skill.

Zukertort Opening

Reinfeld White	Collins Black	Reinfeld White	Collins Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 Q-B3	QxQ
2 P-B4	P-QB3	20 RxQ	Kt-K5
3 PxP	PxP	21 R-R3	P-Kt4
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 B-K5	P-B3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 B-B7	R-B2
6 B-B4	B-B4	24 RxP	P-K4
7 P-K3	P-K3	25 P-B3	Kt-Q7
8 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3	26 P-QKt4	B-Q2
9 B-QKt5	B-K2	27 Kt-Q8	R-B
10 Kt-K5	QR-QB	28 B-Kt6	B-B4
11 Castles	Castles	29 Kt-B6	B-K3
12 Kt-R4	Q-R4	30 B-B5	R-K
13 BxKt	PxB	31 P-Kt5	P-Kt5
14 KR-QB	P-QB4	32 P-Kt6	PxP
15 KtxP	BxKt	33 P-K17	P-BTch
16 PxB	RxP	34 KxP	Kt-K5ch
17 Kt-B6	RxRch	35 K-Kt	KtxB
18 RxR	Q-Q7	36 R-R8	Resigns

This is perhaps the best game played in the Premier Reserves at Margate (England) this Easter.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Landau White	Prins Black	Landau White	Prins Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 QxB	BxPch
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 K-R	Q-Kt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 Kt-K4	P-K4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	20 B-B2	P-K5
5 P-K3	B-K2	21 Q-B5	BxP
6 B-Q3	Castles	22 PxB	Kt-K
7 Castles	P-QKt3	23 R-B4	P-QR3
8 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2	24 Kt-B3	Kt-Q3
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	25 Q-R5	R-R2
10 Q-K2	PxP	26 R-R4	P-R3
11 PxP	P-B4	27 Kt-Q5	P-B4
12 QR-Q	PxP	28 Q-Kt6	Kt-K
13 PxP	Q-B2	29 RxRP	Q-B
14 P-Q5	Kt-B4	30 R-R7	Kt-K3
15 P-Q6	BxP	31 Q-R5	QxP
16 Kt-QKt5	BxKt	32 R-R8 mate	

The tenth and semifinal round for the championship of the American Chess Federation was completed yesterday at the George Washington, in New York, leaving Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky, Albert S. Pinkus, and Israel A. Horowitz, all of New York, in possession of the first four places. The championship remained solely between Fine and Reshevsky with half a point separating them. Pinkus was paired with Fine in the last round.

Championship

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Fine	9½	½	Heilman	4	6
Reshevsky	9	1	Blumin	3	7
Pinkus	7½	2½	Green	3	7
Horowitz	7	3	Ulvestad	3½	6½
Santasiere	5½	3½	Adams	2½	7½
Seidman	4½	4½	*Jaffe	0	10

*Five games forfeited.

Consolation Tournament

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Yanofsky	6	1	Pilnick	2½	4½
Friend	5	2	Sussman	2½	4½
Neckerm'n	4½	2½	Kitces	3	4
Rauch	3	4	Rivise	1½	4½

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wooderson Wins Again

LONDON—Sydney Wooderson slipped back into England recently almost unnoticed, and with no comment to make on the Princeton (U. S. A.) race other than that he had been deservedly beaten. So he had acquired some slight aura of mystery when he turned out to defend his championship title in the mile at the 1939 English track and field championships. Strange rumors went around that his great running career had begun to crack up. That he had lost confidence in himself and so forth. But he scattered them to the winds by running a faster mile than anyone had ever accomplished in the championships before (4m. 11.8s.) while gaining his fifth consecutive victory in the event.

Wooderson went at this pace for the good and sufficient reason that he jolly well had to. For Dennis Pell, Miler No. 2 in these islands and a man improving all the while, showed a greater turn of speed than he had ever displayed previously and, instead of being shaken off when Wooderson stepped on the gas, replied to spurt with greater spurt and actually passed our Sydney in the last straight.

Three-Yard Margin

Here came the great proof as to whether or not Wooderson had lost that little something the others haven't got. For a moment it looked as if he had. Then, most convincingly, he proved the reverse. Sydney went up, then he went by, and, with Pell making a gallant effort to stay with him, he thrust his chest into the tape, victor by a margin of three yards. So niftily did the pair step out the concluding stages that the last lap was covered in 57.6s.

Another pulse-stirring race at the championships was the three miles, in which C. A. J. Emery established a new British record of 14m. 8s., thereby improving by 1.2s. on the previous best, set up by the renowned Finnish Olympic 5,000 meters champion, L. A. Lehtinen, in 1933. It was anticipated that the issue would lie between Emery, holder of the championship, P. D. Ward, another old Cambridge "Blue"—winner in 1936 and 1937—and A. W. Reeve, victor in 1935. But nobody expected that it would be such a close thing. Only five yards separated Emery from Ward when the former crossed the finishing line, both undercut Lehtinen's time, and Reeve, who arrived 3.6s. later, also was inside the former English native record.

Medals

As usual, the meet had a decidedly international flavor. The medals being distributed like this:

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
England	14	21	14
Belgium	3	-	2
Holland	2	2	-
Greece	2	1	-
Scotland	1	1	1
Wales	1	1	0
Eire	1	-	1½
Northern Ireland	1	-	2
Trinidad	-	-	1½
South Africa	-	-	1
Sweden	-	-	1

And here is the complete list of 1939 English track and field champions, with the performances that gave them their victories:

100 yards, A. W. Sweeney, Milocarian A. C., 9.9s.
220 yards, C. B. Holmes, Bolton United Harriers, 21.9s.
440 yards, Alan Pennington, Oxford University A. C., 48.8s.
One mile, S. C. Wooderson, Blackheath Harriers, 4m. 11.8s. (Champion record.)
Three miles, C. A. J. Emery, Achilles Club, 14m. 8s. (British record.)
Six miles, S. O. A. Palmer, Wales, 30m 6.4s.
Ten miles, Jean Chapelle, Belgium, 51m. 56s.
Marathon, D. McNab Robertson, Scotland, 2h. 35m. 37s.
Two-mile walk, H. G. Churcher, Belgrave Harriers, 53m. 31.4s.
Seven-mile walk, H. G. Churcher, Belgrave Harriers, 53m. 4s.
440-yard relay (4x100), Blackheath Harriers, 43.4s.
One-mile relay (4x440), South London Harriers, 3m. 26.6s.
120-yard hurdles, R. J. Brasser, Holland, 14.7s.
440-yard hurdles, J. Bosmans, Belgium, 54.9s.
Two-mile steeplechase, Jean Chapelle, Belgium, 10m. 22.4s.
High jump, J. L. Newman, Lloyds Bank A. C., 6ft. 2in.
Long jump, W. E. N. Breach, Reading A. C., 23ft. 4in.
Hop, step and jump, J. Palamiotis, Greece, 49ft. 3⅝in.
Pole vault, F. R. Webster, Milocarian A. C., 12ft. 2in.
Shot-put (16-pound), A. G. J. De Bruyn, Holland, 48ft. 6¼in.
Hammer throw (16-pound), B. Healion, Eire, 161ft. 8½in.
Discuss throw, N. Syllas, Greece, 161ft 1¾in.
Javelin throw, J. A. McD. McKillop, Milocarian A. C., 186ft. 7in.
Tug-of-war (catchweight), Royal Ulster Constabulary.
Tug-of-war (100 stones), Royal Ulster Constabulary.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	25	.716
Boston	55	33	.625
Chicago	51	41	.554
Cleveland	47	41	.534
Detroit	45	46	.495
Washington	38	54	.413
Philadelphia	34	54	.386
St. Louis	25	64	.281

Results July 28

St. Louis 11, Boston 6.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
Washington 2, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 0.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Dad Takes Out a Full Membership in the Family

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Fathers Who Are Contributing Members of the Home

Dads, Any Time Given Mother and the Children Earns for You Dividends in Growth and Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether the family plays croquet on the lawn after supper or takes a holiday boat trip, in summer, Dad is likely to be one of the group. What a delightful contrast to the short winter days when the small children have to be in bed at night almost as soon as he comes home from work!

Fortunate the family where the father is willing to assume a share in the daily household routine. How much this contributes to mother's vacation mood of happiness! It is immaterial where the lift is given, so long as it is done regularly and cheerfully. One architect father whom we knew, contrived to do the baby's washing in the washing-machine before he left home in the morning, even when he went daily to the office. For him, it was just something that took place while he was shaving. The extra stair climbing gave him an appetite for breakfast, he said! For his wife, it was as if she had been presented with an additional hour toward the busy program which centered around the new baby.

Another friend, working for his Ph.D. kept busy systematically within his study all day, but emerged at five in the afternoon to supervise the children's baths and their supper hour. Wonderful, for them to be with their daddy, and hear his stories. Wonderful, too, for the mother who was free to prepare the evening meal without interruption or to have a moment of repose free from responsibility.

Co-operation Of Each Is Needed

But it is not only the father whom we would share in home tasks. The co-operation of each member of the family is needed. Mother may sometimes be a little feeble in bringing this about, with the excuse that she "likes to see the children have a good time." But the worst of homes was described by a recent Commencement speaker as "one where the child is spared nothing and permitted everything." In this discipline of giving home training in habits of industry, father may well take the lead. In one case the child who was persistently unco-operative was reminded of the maxim: "He who works, may eat." When a child willingly shares in clearing the table, making his own room neat, bringing in the wood for stove or fireplace, picking berries or stringing beans, then it is clear that he deserves to share in the family good times. Daddy, who works so hard and constantly for the family, should point this out to his children.

We do not hold, of course, with any need for a father to sit in judgment on the mistakes of the day, as was the current practice in the story books of our youth. Little Polly said recently, "We must tell Daddy the pleasant things when he comes home at night." She had learned her lesson well.

Teaching Specific Skills

It is probably in the field of teaching specific skills and techniques that the father excels; whether it is showing the three-year-old how to tie a shoe-lace, or the eldest son how to drive a car. His analytical mind and his patience give him a special flair for this role. Sometimes in this teaching capacity, his must be the gift of creative assertion. To accomplish this, the suggestion must always be positive. Does the child hesitate at his first back dive? Father says, "Surely you can do it. 1—2—3—" and helped by his encouraging tone, the child will make the attempt.

Most of the skills which the father possesses and enjoys using, he can gradually pass along to his children, whether it be a zest for photography or mountain climbing. Let him continually open horizons for them, not pushing the young child too much, but being responsive to his interests always. It is astonishing what children can do if encouraged. When they want to measure up to daddy's belief in them, how fast they learn!

Is the six-year-old, who has already learned how to swim, wanting to row a boat?

"Steady now, reach the oars back, drop them in, pull, lift, reach back, now again. That's right. Keep going."

Last summer a nautically-minded father arranged an informal regatta for the ten children of a summer colony. There were prizes of chocolate bars protruding from his pocket. The first event was a rowboat race for the girls, then one for the boys. Next came singles in canoes, then doubles in canoes, chosen by lot, which resulted in humorous complications. The younger children were permitted handicaps, so that they could compete on an even basis. Only practiced swimmers took part, of course. It would be good fun to round up the children of any neighborhood and have a meet of this kind. If water isn't at hand for a swimming or boating competition, it would be possible to have a track meet with running and jumping and throwing, for boys and girls.

Playing With Them Also

The children love to have Daddy play with them as well as to have him be judge or umpire. Whatever his adult ability may be, he must never "let" the child win, for that teaches a false scale of values. (Give him an honest handicap to make the contest fair.) If the younger person faces real competition manfully, his skills will develop more quickly and more fully. Outdoors, tennis demonstrates this idea, while indoor examples are checkers or chess. Nine-year-old George has often beaten his father at chess, and therein lies real satisfaction!

In our own family, the father's love of animals has been one of his greatest contributions to our family life. One pet after another has found its way to our yard. The necessity for providng shelter and food for these creatures has been one of the best forms of training for the children, as well as one of the happiest sources of their entertainment. No toy teddy bear could compete with the fun our baby goat gives us. It is sheer pleasure to carry food to the pigs, because their enjoyment is so intense! Cause and effect are clearly visible when daughter forgets to lock the shed at night and an egg is stolen from under the setting duck by a visiting rat. Milking the mother goat is a morning and nightly chore for the boy, and has been since he was ten years old. But to drink that same milk—counted so delicious—and to provide it for the little ones in our family has always been adequate reward.

One of the kindest men we know told us one time about the pony he had in his youth. And what he remembered most happily was not so much the joy of riding his pony, but his own father's patience in assuming responsibility for feeding and watering the pet when his sons forgot!

We never can tell just where our efforts toward right living will bear fruit, but the care of animals surely has rich by-products in character training for all who share in it, including the parent.

Eleanor Hoyt Witte

Courtesy of Waukeela Camp, Conway, N. H.

Sunday Service Under Tall Trees, With the Lake Sparkling Near By

In the well-balanced summer camp program are always quiet times of refreshment and of beauty. One of these is likely to be associated with a Sunday vesper service around the Council Fire, where through the medium of poetry, music, and perhaps a quiet, helpful chat, campers and counselors draw closer to one another and together glimpse more clearly some of the realities of life. And as the whole camp stands to sing a hymn, hearts are lifted and thoughts are freed.

Vacations These Families Have Enjoyed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

Our happy family experience last summer may be helpful to someone planning a short trip for a vacation.

There are the four of us—a boy fifteen, one ten, Dad and I—and although our trip was to last only two weeks, taking us into Canada, we made elaborate preparations By elaborate, I mean that several weeks previous to our departure we began studying maps. Fortunately the younger boy's school had been studying vacation trips also and so he was able to follow a map with some ease. We sent a letter to one of the western oil companies which returned a booklet outlining the entire trip on maps, and included various descriptive articles of the places we would see. From the Automobile Club we obtained another booklet which not only had maps but also a list of the various stopping places, type of accommodation and price.

I enjoyed making a collection of articles, almost entirely from

The Parent

The Christian Science Monitor, of the places we would see and slipped them into a large envelope, which was put in a handy place.

We carefully chose the fewest clothes possible for the purpose, and labeled containers for each one's personal articles, so they could easily be located. We used only one suitcase, and one bag for toilet articles and the next day's change. A laundry bag completed the clothes kit.

We planned to stop at auto camps when possible, so one small, heavy tin box held our meager kitchen equipment.

Then our respective responsibilities were assigned—Dad to drive, the older boy to list the expenses, locate our night lodging and see to the packing and unpacking, with which the younger helped. The latter kept us on the right road by following carefully the map from the booklet (which, by the way, had his own name printed on the outside). My work was the cooking, which was really enjoyable as we used the fruits or vegetables grown locally. And how we did relish the Canadian "fish and chips." Occasionally one of those interesting Monitor articles was drawn out as we were about to enter a new place.

We stopped when anyone saw something that interested him, and in the short two weeks we visited a fox farm, a cheese factory, a salmon cannery, a lumber mill, caves, and had several long boat trips.

Many hours were passed in games and singing as we drove along, and though we were a bit tired and dirty when we arrived home, the trip was voted a great success. A scrapbook made of the pictures we had taken, those we had bought, and pamphlets from the various places we had been has helped to pass many an enjoyable evening since. Do take a trip with your family!

May I just add a word of appreciation for the parent column. I have followed it for more than ten years and have found it very practical and helpful, for it gives so generously and frankly of mothers' experience.

May I hear from other mothers how you are helping your children socially? (Mrs.) L. W.

* * *

Having Fun at Home

Illinois

Dear Editor:

When the children are small it may seem wise to plan the vacation at home or near home. "Vacation" to children does not imply travel but rather thoughtfulness. And this may be practised very fruitfully at home.

We have found many happy hours vacationing on little picnics in the public parks—or even on our own front porch. An occasional pony ride or a meal downtown also lend interesting variety.

My little boy, four and a half years old, accompanied me one day to the public library to return a book and his interest was aroused by a large stuffed owl standing in a glass case near a door. I had passed here many times but never took the time to venture into this particular room. This day we did enter and we spent a very profitable hour looking at collections of fowls, reptiles, etc. from all over the world. Sonny was charmed and enjoyed it as much as a trip to a large metropolitan zoo. He has told many children about it since.

The older boy considers one of his best "vacation trips" a few hours spent downtown at daddy's office. He loves to see the workings of a business establishment and always comes home with enthusiastic stories of the day and also samples of "his work."

I am sure all parents realize the importance of encouraging the endeavors of their children in school work as well as in the tasks at home. When the older boy is in school, I always take a great interest in any papers or drawings he brings home. The "gold star" work I usually pin on one of the curtains for a day or two, and this summer, when he brought his art work home for the year, I sat down and went over each drawing carefully. Then I chose the ones I thought best and took these downtown where I purchased ten cent frames for mounting. Others of almost equal merit I framed by covering them with clear cellophane and edging with a one-inch cardboard frame. These pictures delight and encourage the child and are a source of interest to mother as well as to others.

I always look forward to the parent column each week and I never fail to receive some good from its words. (Mrs.) H. O.

(A Saturday Column)

The Junior Explorers Build A Castle in Spain

With Hopes of a Well-Equipped Boys' Museum

By Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Junior Explorers put on their Spring Show at the Museum of Natural History, a thousand people attend—the boys keeping careful count at the door. Among the visitors is a good friend who has been following their work with much interest. In fact he is so impressed with it, he thinks there should be other groups of Explorers, perhaps an organization with a central headquarters.

The boys hail this idea and enlarge upon it. That headquarters building is constructed in no time at all—with imaginary blocks! And we have the Junior Museum, manned by a staff of Junior curators! The meetings are broadcast so that boys all over New England may listen in. There is a monthly Bulletin, the Junior Explorer, and most exciting of all, an Explorers' Exchange. Not just for exchanging specimens among ourselves, but for an exchange with—say, boys in Maine or New Mexico. And if some day there should be Junior Explorers in other parts of the world—think of exchanging butterflies with Brazil, crystals with Japan and shells with the Philippines!

An Indian Room Of Course

Whenever or wherever we sit down to talk, sooner or later we are sure to turn up in front of this imaginery Junior Museum. Such reality has it that articles are being submitted for the first issue of its magazine, the Junior Explorer! And as we talk, ideas jostle one another, they come so thick and fast. Of course in a boys' museum an Indian Room is called for. We begin to name over our acquaintances among the People of the Woods, telling the story of Chief Standing Bear who went on his first buffalo hunt when seven years of age. Already we have one exhibit for the Indian Room. A Scout Leader in New Mexico who visited the Museum a summer ago has not forgotten the Juniors, and sends them some old Indian pottery found by himself and his Boy Scouts on one of their exploring trips.

Yes, our headquarters building becomes more than a Museum of Natural History. Why not a room for the Boys of Everyland—at work and at play—their books and their balls! A Transportation Room, with models all the way from chariot wheels to whirlwind motors! And the best idea of all, a Boys' Hall of Famel Admiral Byrd would be in it—he went around the world by himself when he was twelve years old. And those two boys down in Maine who discovered the first tourmaline crystals a hundred years ago. They started that famous mine where the best tourmalines in the world are found. And now with great acclaim, Walter presents a candidate, "that boy over in Holland who put his finger in the dike!"

One afternoon the Explorers call on the Governor, together with another party of young people. Edward leaves on the Governor's desk an odd paper weight—a geode—a round stone that looks like an old potato, but sparkles when you open it like a winter's morning. And Edward says, "You see, Governor, this is the way the world looks to a good many people, not any more interesting than the outside of this geode, but look at what you find if you explore!"

No, Edward didn't say all of that. He admitted afterwards, that when it was his turn to speak to the Governor, he was so excited he forgot what he was going to say. But the Governor thanked him for the geode, "And," said Edward, looking mystified, "he asked me for my address!"

A New Base Required

The Explorers' Club has been growing apace, but so have other Museum activities. The lecture room cannot longer be divided equably between them. No other room is as yet available for the boys and unless some proper base can be provided for their operations, either in the Museum or elsewhere, the Explorers will have to furl their sails.

Arthur suggests a certain old building on Newbury Street. "Why can't we have rooms in there?" he asks. "Nobody is in the building—and it would be handy to the Museum."

To make a long story short, through co-operation on the part of others interested in the building, a few rooms are engaged. With great expectations we await the key—and the chance to begin to put that Junior Museum idea on the map! Then—a sudden change in the proprietary plan, brings our own project to naught.

The Explorers drop anchor, and all sails are reefed, including those scudding topsail ideas! But the Director speaks hopefully. He thinks that in a few months time it may be possible to arrange for an Explorers' Room, one that will be their very own, right in the Museum. And the Governor has Edward's address!

Fourth of Five Saturday Articles

Neighborhood Good Times

You Could Have an Entertainment Committee, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a very pleasant picnic, where whole families had met to have a happy time, one mother questioned why they did not have frequent good times of different kinds. Everyone agreed it was because it was seldom that some one person had the courage to start a thing and carry it through. There was always the menu to think of at a picnic, telephoning to do and the place to decide on. These good times occurred only when someone took all this work on her own hands and carried it through to completion.

Out of this wondering grew a very successful plan whereby one neighborhood revels in good times and pleasant frolics. A neighborhood committee was formed with people of various ages as members. This committee plans inexpensive good times that include whole families; then others help carry out the plans.

"Entertainment Committee Speaking"

When the phone rings and it is "the neighborhood entertainment committee speaking," the person called picks up a phone pad to take down instructions. These may be: "Have your family at Grant's Park Wednesday at six-thirty for a picnic lunch followed by a tour of the park. Please bring enough potato salad to serve sixteen."

Each person is asked not to change the committee's plans if he can possibly avoid it. When the crowd assembles, another committee takes charge. The committee for the park tour, for instance, was headed by a man who knew trees and shrubs and the animals in the zoo.

Another time they were invited to a new part of the city where all the improvements were new to them. A tour of inspection was made with a loudspeaker member telling the interesting points en route. Everyone in the crowd learned more about the city in this way and when they stopped "Dutch treat" for a meal at a restaurant typical of that part of the city, all, young and old, felt they had had a very fine evening.

Had Always Intended to Go

Many people in this neighborhood had planned sometime to visit a certain large factory that welcomed taking people on inspection tours but had just never got around to doing it. The entertainment committee decided this would be a pleasant and instructive thing to do, so it made all the plans. At another time the whole group was thrilled when they found they were to visit a large horse farm on the outskirts of the city. This was followed by a picnic supper in a wooded locality near by. Another time they went en masse to a good movie and afterward to one of their homes for simple "paying guest" treats.

Some clever amateur entertainment features have been arranged by the committee, too. One time they ferreted out the men in the neighborhood who boasted they could play a good game of horseshoes and those who could play tennis or croquet and had the younger folk referee the events. All enjoyed the fun.

In this way this neighborhood group enjoyed a happy summer of inexpensive fun. No one felt himself a stranger in this part of the town and the younger folk found real delight in the company of the older members of the neighborhood.

M. C. B.

Gives a Mother A Different Viewpoint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is good for a mother to get a different viewpoint on children by watching and knowing children other than her own. An especially fine way to do this is to assist with some work being done in a school, church, club, or private classes to teach and help children. In this way she will meet various types of children with different backgrounds and environments while they are occupied and interested in many activities.

It may be the mother has a talent for music, art, craftmanship, or story telling which will enable her to work with a group of child educators, or she may be able to assist the librarian in a children's library, or help in a children's museum. Perhaps she can take an active interest in the younger group of Scouts, Campfire girls, or similar organizations. There are many lines in modern child guidance and development which are interesting and enlightening to adults and the alert mother will bestir herself to find out about them, for she will gain deeper insight and broader understanding of her own children in relation to all childhood.

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The Home Forum

Rain Comes to Rock Bottom

TO MANY FAMILIAR with the sundial and its oft-announced purpose to "record only the sunny hours," there comes a sense, not exactly of resentment at the seeming pride attached to this sentiment, but rather a denial of the subtle implication that no other hours are worthy of record. Now all true devotees of the open would take exception to this assumption. For what would become of the wealth of vegetation that springs so gloriously from the breast of mother earth if it were not for the beneficent rain? It is as necessary to the welfare of earth's green verdure as is the sun. In fact, it is the combination of sun and rain that clothes the earth with its wonderful dress of grass and flower and tree and shrub which adds so greatly to our enjoyment. The polar regions are silent witnesses of a sunless clime. The great deserts of earth bear convincing witness to the effects of the heat of the sun when the earth is not stimulated by the beneficent rain.

Probably nowhere upon the wide earth is the proportion of cherishing sunlight and refreshing rain more successfully apparent than in New England. At least the natives, among whom I am to be counted, believe this. And this conclusion has been arrived at after wide travel in many parts of the earth. The evidence is found in a prodigality of verdure, neither tropical in its lushness as one often finds about the equator, nor meager to the point of utter lack as one finds in desert lands. Here in New England, it seems, sun and rain and favorable temperature conspire to bring about results which are a delight to the eye and a substantial reward to the farmer or horticulturist who gains a livelihood from nature's largess.

* * *

At Rock Bottom, we rarely suffer either from excessive rain or from pinching drought. Sometimes, to be sure, as happened last year, the rainfall is copious to the point of excess. It seemed that Jupiter Pluvius, whom tradition assumes presides over heaven's rain barrel, had opened his last reservoir and was sending its outpouring upon New England. But the result was not serious, except to bring a deeper shade of green upon the summer foliage and to replenish slackened streams and springs. True, also, it is that, when the rainfall is delayed, the pinch of the midsummer sun browns the fields and lawns. Tassels on the corn field droop, foliage goes limp, blossoms languish and, for a period, usually brief, nature seems at a standstill. But often, just when a sense of depression seems about to seize farmer and orchardist, comes the rain, a shower at evening, not infrequently developing into a gentle rain which lasts until all the earth is refreshed and stimulated anew. How all nature rejoices under summer rain! The drooping leaves lift up their glad hands as they drink in the grateful draught, joyful in the renewal of their accustomed vigor. The poet was right:

"A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the West
And the woods and fields are sweet again."

By Courtesy of International Business Machines Corporation, New York World's Fair, to The Christian Science Monitor

"MARCH SNOW, QUEBEC": *A Painting by Marc A. Fortin*

A SCHOOL OF painters has emerged in Canada that is especially marked for clear and distinguished depiction of the Canadian landscape. Influenced to a degree by trends of the modern French school, the artists have sought to paint with strong simplicity. They apprehend the subject in terms of its colors, sharp contrasts, and dominating decorative motif, and they favor line, and the flat pattern which generally results when line is emphasized.

This picture, "March Snow, Quebec," was painted by Marc A. Fortin who was born at Sainte Rose. His art training commenced in Montreal and Chicago. After many years of travel through the Canadian West as an itinerant painter, he went to Paris to study. Mr. Fortin is the Canadian representative in the interesting exhibition in the Gallery of Science and Art in the Business Systems and Insurance Building at the New York World's Fair. The exhibition consists of examples of contemporary art of seventy-nine countries, truly an exhibition of nations.

When a midsummer drought sets in, the brook which quarters our grounds runs low. The springs in neighbors' woods which furnish its tide are behind their usual abundance. The pools either side the rustic bridge, where the trout find cool retreat, lose the zest of the spring fullness, scarcely bearing away the thin coat of pollen falling from the bloom of elderberry and meadow rue and muskrat weed which adorn the banks. There is a lull, an unaccustomed lull, in nature's processes. This mood is everywhere manifest. Even the birds are silent. The fireflies cease to light the meadows with their silvery glow. The whippoorwill no longer sounds his curfew. The lawns show brown. The apples redden on the trees and even the lilies in the pool seem to complain at the absence of rain.

Then, all at once, a change comes over the sky. The winds are hushed, and in the west a cloud rises. At first just skirting the horizon, presently it lifts its great billows, spreads out, darkens the sun, and peals of thunder foretell the coming shower. A tense stillness enshrouds the landscape. Raindrops fall, great pearly drops that strike the roof with resonant sound. The downpour increases until, like a silver flail, it sweeps across the valley, shutting out the landscape with the shades of twilight. All nature rejoices at the drenching. The farmer heaves a sigh of relief. His crops are saved. The gardener looks with gratitude upon the changed scene.

The shower passes as quickly as it came, and presently the sun breaks through and a brilliant bow of many colors spans the eastern sky. All nature is revived. The birds come from their retreats and burst into songs of gladness and gratitude. The air is redolent with welcome odors of the good earth, of flower and fruit, of pine and fir and cedar on every hand.

* * *

There is in the experience of the summer shower a beautiful and a holy lesson, if one be receptive to it. The Man from Galilee, the world's great Teacher, impressed upon his hearers that the omnipotent Father blesses impartially all His children alike; that the rain, like the beneficent sunlight, falls alike upon the just and the unjust. All are the recipients of the divine blessings. The manner of their use determines their value to the individual.

The brook rises rapidly, the waters run clear again. The flowers lift up their heads, the grass glows green upon the lawns, and Rock Bottom rejoices in the munificence of nature which sends so perfect a balance of sun and shadow, of nurturing warmth and cherishing rain. How aptly did Shakespeare liken the quality of mercy to the gentle rain which drops from heaven!

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Esplanade Concert

The blue of dusk,
A burning shell,
And from the shell
A burning sound
That gathers up
The river smell,
The colored sails
That veer around,
That gathers up
The river lights,
The city's roof-trees
And a star
With all the hopes,
The depths, the heights,
That silent,
Listening mortals are.

RUTH LAMBERT JONES

Wirgie Was Different

WHEN I WAS ten or eleven years old I could see that most people were unlike one another; you could tell that even from those photographs in the spare room. But Wirgie was different from other people in a different way. . . .

There was no doubt, however, that the most important thing about Wirgie was her piano playing. It seemed suitable, too, that she played Beethoven sonatas so splendidly—better even than Paderewski, I thought, though I'd only heard him once, at Tunbridge Wells, and that had been when I was too young to listen to him properly. When she was playing the last movement of the Moonlight Sonata, or the first page of the Pathétique, I felt that she was expressing all the stormy and tremendous things which she couldn't say in any other way, and I wanted to be able to feel like that myself. She was nowhere near being a professional, but behind her playing there was, as I afterwards realized, the power of an intense imagination and an emotional warmth and vitality which cannot be learnt from professors. It was wonderfully exciting to listen to her, but of course one didn't want it to go on all the evening, and she always closed the piano just when I was thinking how nice it would be to have a good game of dumb crambo before it was time to go to bed. And, when she and I had gone out of the room, and the others had "thought of a word that rhymed with shawl," she would crawl and sprawl and bawl as if dumb crambo were the only thing in the world worth doing. (She could act tragic parts too, and my mother said she ought to have been on the stage.) What I liked about Wirgie was that she could behave as if she were quite young and yet make me feel that I was almost as grown-up as she was. She knew all about nonsense too, and when I was excited and lost control of my thoughts and said anything that came into my head, she never told me not to be silly, but merely remarked that she'd always thought such things only happened in the game called Consequences when you unfolded the paper and read the result.

She didn't mind exploring prickly places either, and would go anywhere when she had a butterfly-net in her hand. She realized that if one missed catching a Black-Veined White one would never see another as long as one lived, though it always turned out to be a Green-Veined White when caught. I can remember her trampling wildly across the wire-netting which had been stretched over the garden pond in case we fell in; we had been on it so often that it had sagged considerably and one's feet were in the water all the time; but Wirgie went up and down the middle like an acrobat on the safety-net at a circus. And she was always ready to go out and beat the bushes for moths, though it was a joke of ours that practically the only ones that flew out of the lilacs and laurustinuses were Pimpernel Pugs. (The Pimpernel Pug is a small dingy yellow moth which would be uninteresting even if it were extremely rare.)

Wirgie was more than forty years older than I was. I never asked her anything about her early life, but it did seem strange to think of her having lived all that time without my knowing what she was doing. She had been there all through those old bound volumes of Punch and had read Alice in Wonderland when it first came out, and here she was, sitting in the schoolroom after tea, mending a hole in my butterfly-net . . . It was difficult to imagine her as grown up when ladies still wore crinolines, and still more difficult to imagine her wearing one. Probably she had refused to, I thought, remembering how she had bounced up and down on the wire-netting with her feet under water. She hadn't much money to live on, but she had been abroad a lot and spoke both French and German. Mr. Moon made learning geography dull; but when Wirgie told me about foreign places they became real and interesting.—SIEGFRIED SASSOON, in "The Old Century and Seven More Years." (New York: Viking.)

So Great Writers Work

THE BEST WRITER is the mental listener, the one who peers farthest into his matter and most fully heeds its behests. Pre-eminently obedient is the strong writer,—refinedly, energetically obedient. I once spent a day with a great novelist when the book which subsequently proved his masterpiece was only half written. I praised his mighty hero, but said I should think the life of an author would be miserable who, having created a character so huge, now had him in hand and must find something for him to do. My friend seemed puzzled by my remark, but after a moment's pause said, "I don't think you know how we work. I have nothing to do with the character. Now that he is created, he will act as he will."—From "Self-cultivation in English," by GEORGE HERBERT PALMER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Gashmu saith it"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN NEHEMIAH was rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem, his enemies conspired to dissuade and prevent him. On one occasion Sanballat sent his servant to him with an open letter containing the following (Nehemiah 6:6): "It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel: for which cause thou buildest the wall, that thou mayest be their king, according to these words." To this Nehemiah replied (6:8), "There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart." Nehemiah remained unmoved; and in due course the wall was finished.

All down the subsequent ages how many false and distorted reports have come from those who give not God the glory, and how many Gashmus have been idly spreading unwarranted gossip and rumor! And daily we may well ask ourselves, Are we acquiescing, or are we, like Nehemiah, exerting our divine gift of discretion, rejecting the lies and misrepresentations, and remaining loyal to what we know to be true?

Paul, that great Christian warrior, gave some excellent and ever timely advice. In his first letter to the Thessalonians he said (4:11), "Study to be quiet, and to do your own business." Our business is to gain a clear understanding of God as Love, to love God wholeheartedly, and to love our neighbor as ourself; in other words, to see the true selfhood of our neighbor, as well as that of ourself, as the image of God. Thus we shall be so occupied that no time or desire will be left for either the receiving or the recounting of harmful hearsay.

Gossip is defined in part as "idle talk; groundless rumor." Now, "idle talk" frequently appears to be harmless. Idleness is primarily mental. It is thought unemployed by good, a negative state, and therefore one to be replaced by the activity of righteous knowledge.

Christian Science is exact Science, and it therefore requires the undivided allegiance of its students to God, good. The earnest and honest follower of this religion refuses to be dissuaded from the contemplation and practical demonstration of spiritual harmony, existent and intact.

"Idle talk"—unreliable reports and unworthy topics, which contain no useful information—does not bear the hallmark of intelligence. Throughout her busy and consecrated life, Mary Baker Eddy had no patience with idle gossip and rumor. Her conversation was uncommon; her whole devotion was given to the infinitely unfolding beauties and verities of Mind, and to their repetition in healing language. She wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 332), "Wisely governing, informing the universe, this Mind is Truth,—not laws of matter."

Today, mankind's concept of neighbor is, by contrast, ever widening, and we cannot afford to be swayed indiscriminately by each wind of ill report concerning him, whether it assails us in headline type, or rushes in upon us through the radio. We can choose to close the ear to mere conjecture and speculation, and listen instead to spiritual intuition, to the voice above all other voices. Let us remind ourselves that the "still small voice" operates in silence, and that in its presence error cannot be noised abroad. To the question, "Is there more than one God or Principle?" Mrs. Eddy replies (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 465, 466): "There is not. Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe." She further writes, "Hence God combines all-power or potency, all-science or true knowledge, all-presence."

Gossip, rumor, and talebearing, which proceed from evil imaginings, have no basis in fact. Since hearsay evidence is discredited by human judges, do any imagine that it can be acceptable to "the Judge of all the earth"? The contemplation of spiritual reality dispels these hazardous dreams. Looking to Mind for our evidence, we forever bear true witness.

Nehemiah was conscious of the fact that he was doing a great work, and so he asked, "Why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?" All those who are engaged in helping to prove the presence of the kingdom of heaven by unfolding it in their own consciousness, refuse to come down from their high undertaking. They heed the adversary, mortal mind, only to deny its arguments.

When Jesus was transfigured on the mount, it is recorded that he saw and talked with Moses and Elias. Peter, confused, asked that they might build three tabernacles on the spot "not knowing what he said" (Luke 9:33). Then a cloud descended and the voice of God spoke thus in rebuke (Matthew 17:5): "This is my beloved Son, . . . hear ye him." Those words are still echoing in full strength, definite in their command to arrest the idle tongue, and inviting all to hear the message of Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

The Oregon Trail

Over the pavement placidly we speed
And cannot pause today
At roadside markers patiently to read
Annals of those who, plodding, passed this way.

H. P. F.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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„Jako Gasmus powiada"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

GDY NEHEMIASZ odbudowywał mury Jerozalemu, nieprzyjaciele jego sprzysięgli się, aby nie dopuścić do wykonania tego zamiaru. Wtedy to Sanballat posłał do niego sługę swego z listem otwartym, w którym pisał: „Jest posłuch między narodami, jako Gasmus powiada, że ty i Żydowie myślicie się z mocy wybić, a że ty dlatego budujesz mur, abyś był nad nimi królem ich, jako to się pokazuje" (Nehemiasz 6:6). Na to Nehemiasz odrzekł: „Nie jest to co powiadasz; ale sam sobie to wymyślasz" (6:8). Nehemiasz trwał w swym zamiarze i we właściwym czasie mury naprawił.

Ileż to kłamliwych i spaczonych pogłosek w wiekach późniejszych rozsiewali ci, co nie dawali chwały Bogu; a iluż to Gasmusów bez zastanowienia szerzyło bezpodstawne wieści i plotki! Co dzień winniśmy zadawać sobie pytanie czy zgadzamy się z tym co słyszymy, czy też, jak to czynił Nehemiasz, ćwiczymy nasz boski dar roztropności odrzucając kłamstwa i błędne twierdzenia, a zachowujemy lojalność wobec tego, o czym wiemy, że jest prawdziwe.

Wielki bojownik Chrześcijaństwa, Paweł, podaje doskonałą i zawsze właściwą radę; w pierwszym liście do Tesalonicensów pisał: „Badajcie gorliwie, abyście spokojnymi byli i spraw swoich pilnowali" (z angielskiego przekładu Biblii, 4:11). Pilnować własnych swoich spraw znaczy zdobywać jasne zrozumienie Boga jako Miłości, miłować Boga ze wszystkiego serca swego i bliźniego swego jako siebie samego; innymi słowy, widzieć prawdziwą jaźń tak swego bliźniego jak i swoją własną jako obraz Boga. Przestrzegając tego będziemy tak zajęci, że zabraknie nam czasu i ochoty na dawanie posłuchu szkodliwym pogłoskom i na powtarzanie ich.

Według słownika plotkarstwo między innymi oznacza czczą gadaninę, rozsiewanie niepewnych wiadomości. Często czcza gadanina wydaje się nieszkodliwą. Czczość pierwotnie jest mentalna. Jest to myśl niezatrudniona przez dobro, stan ujemny, a więc taki, który należy zastąpić aktywną, sprawiedliwą znajomością.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska jest Wiedzą ścisłą; przeto wymaga od swoich uczniów niepodzielnej wierności Bogu, dobru. Poważnego i uczciwego wyznawcę tej religii nie można odwieść od rozważania i demonstrowania rzeczywistej i nienaruszonej harmonii duchowej.

Czcza gadanina to niesprawdzone wieści i tematy niegodne nie zawierające pożytecznych wiadomości; taka gadanina pozbawiona jest cech inteligencji. Mary Baker Eddy w ciągu całego swego pracowitego i pełnego poświęcenia żywota nie tolerowała ani czczej gadaniny ani szerzenia pogłosek. Rozmowy jej nie były pospolite, bowiem całe swe życie poświęciła nieskończonemu rozwijaniu się piękna i prawdy Umysłu oraz ich odtwarzaniu w mowie, która uzdrawia. Mrs. Eddy pisała: „Umysł, który mądrze sprawuje rządy i udziela wszechświatu wiadomości—to Prawda, a nie prawa materii" (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 332).

W dobie obecnej pojęcie o bliźnim, prawem kontrastu, stale się rozszerza; nie możemy przeto dopuścić, aby nami rządziły wszelkie złośliwe pogłoski a naszym bliźnim dosięgające nas bądź w postaci nagłówków w dziennikach, bądź na falach eteru. W naszej jest mocy zamknąć uszy na pospolite domysły i dociekania i wsłuchiwać się w intuicje duchowe, słuchać głosu górującego nad wszystkimi innymi głosami. Uprzytomnijmy sobie, że „głos cichy i wolny" jest skuteczny w ciszy i że we jego obecności błąd nie może być rozgłaszany. Na pytanie: „Czy jest więcej niż jeden Bóg czyli Zasada?" Mrs. Eddy odpowiada: „Nie ma. Zasada i jej idea jest jedno; a to jedno jest Bóg, wszechmocna, wszechwiedząca i wszechobecna Istota, a odbiciem Boga jest człowiek i wszechświat" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św., str. 465, 466). Dalej Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Przeto w Bogu łączą się wszelka moc czyli potęga; wszystka wiedza czyli prawdziwa umiejętność; wszelka obecność".

Gadulstwo, szerzenie pogłosek i plotkarstwo wynikają z krzywdzących przypuszczeń i nie są oparte na faktach. Skoro sędziowie ludzcy nie dają wiary oczywistości pogłosek, to czyż można mniemać, że „Sędzia wszystkiej ziemi" uznaje tę oczywistość? Rozważanie rzeczywistości duchowej rozprasza te niebezpieczne sny. Gdy w Umyśle szukamy oczywistości, dajemy stale świadectwo prawdziwe.

Nehemiasz świadomy faktu, że dokonywa wielkiego dzieła, zapytał: „Przeczżeby miała ustać ta robota, gdybym jej zaniechawszy jechał do was?" Wszyscy ci, którzy praca swą przyczyniają się do udowodnienia obecności królestwa niebieskiego przez rozwijanie go w swojej własnej świadomości, wzbraniają się zejść nadół ze swego wzniosłego przedsięwzięcia. Na swego przeciwnika, t. j. śmiertelny umysł, zważają jedynie po to, aby zaprzeczyć jego argumentom.

W Ewangelii Łukasza czytamy, że Jezus przemienił się na górze i widział Mojżesza i Eliasza i rozmawiał z nimi. Piotr zmieszał się i spytał czy można zbudować trzy namioty na tym miejscu „nie wiedząc co mówił" (9:33). I stał się obłok, i głos Boga mówił strofując: „Ten jest syn mój miły, . . . tego słuchajcie" (Ew. Mateusza 17:5). Odgłos tych słów do dnia dzisiejszego rozlega się w całej swej sile, jako wyraźne przykazanie powstrzymania czczej paplaniny, wzywając każdego do słuchania posłannictwa Chrystusa, Prawdy.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wind in the Grass

Upon a neighboring hill there lies a field
Of ripening grass, as yet untouched by scythe's
Keen blade, a sloping blend of green, with here
And there a patch that even now has bleached
To gold. The fitful breeze sweeps down that stretch
And ripples the grass with a loving touch
Until the last wave laps the woodland's edge;
As the sea, when its arching breakers have
Fallen, curls, and rolls up the sandy beach.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1939

Refugees Aid Experiment In U. S. Education

Exiles of authoritarian regime have role in democracy in Vermont summer school.

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fourteen refugees comprise the faculty of a summer school at Plainfield, Vt., which constitutes one of the most interesting experiments in the country. The school is designed to meet the needs of students who desire to combine education with instruction in practical outdoor arts, and at the same time provide an opportunity for exercising the talents men of professorial status who have been driven from their native land by the inexorable decrees of totalitarian governments. Thus the discard of an authoritarian régime becomes an ennobling influence in a democratic State.

Conducted by the Experiment in International Living with the cooperation of the American Friends Service Committee and Goddard College, the school has had an auspicious start. It is attended by 30 students, chiefly Americans, drawn from secondary schools and colleges. The fees paid by the students—$100 for a term of six weeks—cover the cost of the courses and the expenses of the teachers. Such low fees are possible only because of the elements of self-help which enter into the course.

Study and Work

In the mornings the students study languages—French, German, Italian, and Spanish—or engage in portrait and landscape painting, music, sculpture, and photography. In the afternoons the students, along with the refugee teachers, give three hours of physical labor to the college.

Quite recently Goddard College took over a beautifully landscaped estate, and the restoration of this estate offers an excellent opportunity for the labors of those who are attending this school and work camp. Thus the grounds are being improved and the buildings of the college enhanced. What was once a creek has become a useful, if somewhat modest, swimming pool. Farm buildings are being renovated, and the gardens kept in trim shape. In the performance of these tasks the students gain practical knowledge which they could obtain in no other way.

The work program is under the direction of Ormsbee Robinson of Fieldston School, New York City.

The projects include:

Demolishing old farm buildings.

Reconstruction work on green house.

Complete care of buildings and grounds.

Clearing up of hurricane fall in woods.

Digging a ditch and laying new sewer between two buildings. (150 feet long, 10 feet deep.)

Rebuilding outdoor natural swimming pool on Spruce Creek for the village.

Shingling (roofing)

Under the plan pursued by the school, the young Americans and the Europeans work together on all projects, including kitchen duty. Furthermore, all persons work on all projects, regardless of sex. The labor program is on a six-day week basis.

Discussion Groups

The evenings are devoted to international discussions in groups on the lawn, to musical programs, to dramatics, folk dancing, and other activities. The singing of songs is an important part of the daily language work, and a small chamber music group has been formed. The village, itself, is invited to join in the activities, its part being to assist in the teaching of folk dancing.

The hope of the originators is that the experiment will be adopted in other parts of the country, so that exiles who have an international contribution to make the world may find a means of doing so, with resulting benefit to the youth of the country.

The caliber of the teaching staff

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Showers today and tonight with some fog; cooler tonight gentle to moderate southeast or south winds. Sunday generally fair with moderate temperatures.

Massachusetts: Showers today and tonight, cooler tonight; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers today and tonight, cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair with moderate temperatures.

Vermont: Showers and cooler today. Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

New Hampshire: Showers and cooler today and tonight; Sunday clearing with moderate temperatures.

Maine: Showers today and tonight, probably clearing Sunday morning; cooler tonight except on extreme east coast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	81	Minneapolis	63	80
Bermuda	72	78	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	65	74	New York	74	78
Denver	61	82	Norfolk	79	86
Helena	62	89	Philadelphia	75	84
Kansas City	67	88	St. Louis	..	87
Los Angeles	66	83	San Francisco	57	62
Miami	77	89	Washington	..	..

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. July 29.
B—Maximum July 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:08 p. m., height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:40 a. m., height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:49 p. m., height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 12:20 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:38 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 p. m. Sunday.

Where Education and Work Go Hand in Hand

Activities at Summer School in Plainfield, Vt.

(1) A German class at the summer school which has a faculty of 14 refugees. (2) Rebuilding a natural swimming pool for the village on Spruce Creek. (3) Students demolishing old farm buildings. (4) Mrs. Robert Haas of Vienna digs native clay at the school. (5) Kitchen duty, a girl student peels potatoes. (6) Students engaged in reconstruction work on buildings.

Spotty Showers Bring Slight Relief to N. E.

Showers in Boston today—maybe, the Weather Bureau said in effect this morning. With this familiar forecast ringing in their ears Bostonians looked out at grass thoroughly browned after 28 days without measurable rain, and beyond the city at the damp fog which has been hanging over the waters of Massachusetts Bay all week.

Showers predicted for last night seemed to have been concentrated at a few spots such as Portland, Maine, where 4½ inches fell in eight hours yesterday, flooding streets and cellars. Heavy rains also drenched other scattered spots, including Worcester, Mass., Burlington, Vt., and northern New Hampshire.

Boston's water supply is not endangered, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, announced. "The Metropolitan Water District and the larger municipalities using surface water supplies, have ample water in storage and only a prolonged sequence of two or three or more years of less-than-normal rainfall would result in serious concern as to the adequacy of their sources of water supply," he said.

Because of heavy rainfall last year—with extensive floods in July—most sources of water are in no danger of becoming dry, the Commissioner pointed out. Only Millbury and West Stockbridge, among Massachusetts towns, are experiencing difficulty with water shortage—and Millbury's problem has been met by connecting with the Worcester system.

Fresh water swimmers were advised by M. J. Kennedy, Amherst College swimming coach and President of the College Swimming Coaches Association of America, to make sure that diving places have sufficient depth for safety now that many rivers and streams are low.

While crop losses are heavy as a result of the drought in some sections, J. B. Kincer, the United States Weather Bureau's crop specialist in Washington, D. C., declared that they are not comparable in seriousness to those of 1934 and 1936.

"Drought conditions are more localized and developed much later this year than in the severe drought years," he said, "and consequently damages will not be nearly so heavy."

Since the nation has large supplies of cotton, corn, wheat and most other agricultural products, prices are not expected to be much affected by local drought conditions, officials stated.

There is still time for rain to produce a second crop of hay and save many other crops which are threatened, it was pointed out by New England agricultural experts, such as Alvin R. Midgley of the University of Vermont.

The reason for Boston's uncomfortably high humidity this week is that it is overlaid by a warm, moist blanket of "tropical marine air," probably originating in the West Indies, according to the local Weather Bureau. Before this moisture can be turned to needed rain, it was explained, "something has to happen to push this tropical air up high, where it is cold," so that precipitation will take place. This can be brought about either by an inrush or heavy cold air under the tropical mass, or by heating of the mass itself by the sun until it rises of its own accord.

Berkshire County Fair Plans Abandoned by the Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 29—Concluding that there is insufficient interest in county fairs even in Western Massachusetts, the directors of the Berkshire Hills County Fair Association voted this week to abandon their plan for an annual fair in Pittsfield.

Of the $20,000 goal set by the directors, only $3,800 had been raised by local subscription after several weeks of campaigning, and $5,000 was needed this week to exercise the option taken on the proposed site. This was the Yankee Orchards, on the outskirts of the city, where apples are raised.

Considerable enthusiasm in the possibilities for a county-wide fair was manifest at a meeting in the County Courthouse late in the winter, attended by more than 100 persons. Despite the planned feature of a huge Yankee Music Festival of several thousand voices, to be directed by Dr. H. Augustine Smith of Boston and co-sponsored by the Yankee Magazine, and despite the promise of the State Department of Agriculture to provide several hundred dollars for premium money, merchants here failed to support the venture sufficiently. A liquidating committee of bankers and directors has been set up, and the directors are responsible for the payment of the few bills incurred.

Works Department Cut Ousts 600

With transfer of funds from other departments apparently impossible, only legislative action was looked to today to save the jobs of about 600 employees of the State Department of Public Works slated for extinction due to economy measures by the Legislature.

Expected ever since the heavy slashes of the State budget by the Legislature several months ago, the discharges will probably be made in maintenance divisions, involving workers not on civil service rolls.

Employees have been paid from holdover funds since the first of the year when the Administration put into effect its policy of providing for no new construction. Holdover funds will be nonexistent, however, within a few weeks.

Funds which the Public Works Department controlled in the past were this year turned over to cities and towns, thereby adding to the decreased pay roll.

Transfer of funds from other sources, which was earlier regarded as highly probable, today was considered unlikely, and officials regarded elimination of the jobs certain unless additional funds were voted by the Legislature.

Efforts to End Barre Strike Fail

Representatives of striking workers and the management of the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., at South Barre, Mass., will be called to another conference next week in an effort to settle a dispute over a 10 per cent wage increase and reinstatement of four workers, it was stated today by Charles H. Cole of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

In the meantime 10 Worcester policemen, assigned at the request of local Selectmen, are patrolling the plant, which is being picketed while some employees continue at work.

A conference held yesterday "accomplished nothing," Mr. Cole stated.

Hassett Gets Collector Post

Thomas B. Hassett of Fitchburg, nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston by the President yesterday, is one of the few career men who have attained this post.

Joining the Internal Revenue staff in 1918 as a deputy collector, he was made division chief in Worcester two years later. Since then he has been acting collector twice, once in 1934-35, and recently since the resignation of William M. Welch when the latter was appointed a judge.

Well known as a tax expert, Mr. Hassett had the support of Senator David I. Walsh and Representative John McCormack. He is expected to name Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor, as chief of the field division, a position left vacant by J. Henry Goguen's recent appointment as U. S. Marshal here.

Lowell Housing Project in Court

Action by several Lowell taxpayers and citizens to prevent seizure of certain property by eminent domain for a government housing project, was under consideration today by City and Federal officials.

Headed by Archbishop Christopher Contogeorg of the Greek Catholic Church in Lowell, the plaintiffs filed a bill for an injunction to restrain Lowell housing authorities, in Middlesex Superior Court in Cambridge yesterday. No date has been set for hearing.

Housing plans include eviction of nearly the entire Greek colony in Lowell, razing of buildings, churches and schools, and arbitrary misuse of authority, the plaintiffs contend. "At least one of the defendants is motivated by selfish and personal reasons," the bill set forth, adding "that others have been improperly influenced and that they are acting contrary to public welfare."

R. I. Bathing Beaches Must Have Life Guards

PROVIDENCE, July 29 (AP) — All operators of public bathing beaches in the State must have qualified life guards on duty by Aug. 5 or face prosecution, William G. Bradshaw, head of the State Division of Life Saving warned last night.

"Persons operating bathhouses for charge must be responsible for the protection of their patrons and they must have life-guards on duty and the proper first-aid and life-saving equipment ready for use," he said. "It is a fair expectation and the department is going to see that the public is provided with the protection to which it is entitled."

Women's Good-Will Efforts Set as Topic by Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29—What can women do to bring greater economic justice in America? How can women in their roles as mothers in the home and in the realm of school and college help to assure more effective education in human relations? What can women accomplish, in their civic and social activities as individuals and as members of varied types of women's organizations, to aid the cause of intercultural goodwill?

These are some of the questions which will be discussed by women leaders representing all faiths and all parts of the country at the 1939 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, it was anounced today by Mrs. William L. Duffy, secretary of the Women's Section of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the organization sponsoring the Institute on the Williams College campus Aug. 27 through Sept. 1.

One of the most significant discussions, according to Mrs. Duffy, will concern "Women's Influence in Economic Jsutice." Miss Dorothy Kenyon, a Judge of the Municipal Court of New York City and long an active worker in the fields of economic and social welfare, will present the viewpoint of a Protestant on this topic. A Roman Catholic's opinions will be given by Miss Dorothy Day of New York, editor of the Catholic Worker. Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board of New York State, will speak from the Jewish standpoint.

Considering "Education in Human Relations in Home, School and College," Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, and Sister Mary de Lourdes, instructor in education at St. Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn., a director of the St. Joseph College Nursery School, will speak as Educators. A parent's attitude will be outlined by Mrs David Levy of New York, who is carrying on the traditoins of her father, the Late Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, by serving as a trustee of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York and of the New School for Social Research, and as a director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Aliens Big Factor In Cambridge Aid

Forty per cent of Cambridge's welfare costs of about $21,000 weekly is distributed among aliens, James E. Finnegan, Secretary of the Board of Public Welfare said today.

Most of the aliens whose children are American-born citizens are given cash aid, he said.

The expense of maintaining 1,600 persons on cash aid, 1,400 on old-age assistance, 250 aid to dependent children cases and 250 in the Home for the Aged and Infirm is about $1,600 a week more than last year, he said.

Secretary Finnegan said movements to deport dependent aliens were somewhat unfair because citizens always would take the alien's money when he was working. He admitted that there are as many as four generations in one family on relief, but these cases are exceptional. An appropriation of $470,000, made possible by an emergency 10-year loan, has been made available for the balance of the year.

Lottery Probe Before U. S. Jury Brought to Close

Expected to result in indictment of about 70 men and women—including 20 residents of New England—testimony gleaned from 102 witnesses during the past week, and the reapings of two years' investigation by postal agents of a nation-wide lottery set-up were being studied by Federal Grand Jurors today.

Twenty-five witnesses went before the panel yesterday to wind up the Government's presentation of evidence against what has been described as the most far-reaching lottery case ever to come into the Federal Court here. Evidence of the use of Will Rogers' name to induce the public to buy fake lottery tickets of fake drawings, fake lists and fake receipts was reported to have gone before the jury.

Indictments will not be reported for at least a week, Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney, said today, and, although they may be few in number, they are expected to include hundreds of counts. With the close of the Grand Jury hearings, he said, Federal officers would turn their attention to local lottery units, which they had been unable to connect with the main scheme.

Six Ocean Liners Expected Week-End Visitors to Boston

Week-End Sailings

Six deep-water passenger liners are scheduled to visit the port of Boston over the week-end, along with 29 other vessels of all types from all parts of the world.

First to reach port was the white cruise ship Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, in from Halifax today to embark a large list of passengers for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana. Sailing on the Lady Drake was R. E. D. Osborne, of Montserrat, returning to his home after a holiday in the "north." Mr. Osborne is rated as the largest individual tomato grower in Montserrat, and he exports quantities of both tomatoes and limes to the United States and Canada.

Italian Line's motorship Saturnia comes around from New York to embark passengers and sail for the Mediterranean.

Another Italian Line steamer, the Roma, arrives Sunday from New York, to pick up passengers for her second 11-day vacation cruise to Bar Harbor, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Saguenay, Gaspe and Bermuda, under auspices of the Raymond-Whitcomb Co. travel agents. The Roma is due to return to Boston Aug. 10.

The only trans-Atlantic liner direct from overseas, is the American Farmer of the United States Lines, which is expected from London with passengers and cargo, over the week end. The Nova Scotia, of the Johnston Warren Lines, is due from Liverpool, England, via Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F. Sixth of the deep-water liners due is the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, expected Monday from British Guiana, the British West Indies and Bermuda.

Salary Recovery Sought of Teacher

The Quincy School Department today sought to recover four years of salary paid a young woman teacher who was secretly married and continued in her career in violation of the school rules.

City Solicitor John D. Smith admitted today he was studying the city's rights of recovering the wages involved because the teacher violated the terms of her agreement that she would inform the School Committee of her marriage when it occurred.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Within the Law," with Paul Kelly, 1:30, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids, Fenway, 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable and Jackie Coogan, Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. Also "Kid From Texas," with Florence Rice.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint in London," featuring George Sanders and Sally Gray, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven, 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple, 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Also "The Movies March On." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45, with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Lawrence Olivier. Also "Trade Winds," with Joan Bennett and Fredric March. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Dodge City," with Olivia De Haviland and Errol Flynn.

Trans-Lux—
Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "The Champ," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. Also Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 12:50, 2, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to the Isle of Jamaica," "Radio Rama," "The World of Science," "We Want Our Mummy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Repertory—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. Also "Victoria the Great," with A. Neagle. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Wings of the Navy," with George Brent. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Trapped in the Sky," 9:30 a. m., 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40 and 9. "Lady and the Mob," 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15 5:35, 7:50 and 10:10.

University—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also the Ritz Brothers in "The Gorilla." 1:35, 4:50, 8:00. Tomorrow: Lew Ayres in "Calling Doctor Kildare." Also "The Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien.

Scollay and Modern—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters and Gale Page. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 3:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Family Next Door." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Boston Common—
Parker's "Hora Novissima," presented by the Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and Chorus of the Federal Music Project. A. Buckingham Simson, conductor. 3.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Around the Corner—

Police Saved Dinner—Boston policemen provide aid in a lot of unusual situations, but it isn't often that they are asked to finish cooking a pot roast and all the fixings.

That is just what they did, though, when Mrs. Mary Sherman of Brighton went to Salisbury Beach for the afternoon recently and suddenly remembered that she had left her supper cooking on the stove when she accepted a sudden invitation to go with visiting friends.

Calling the police station she explained her problem and voiced fears of a possible conflagration.

But the gallant Police Department was not content to take steps to prevent a fire. It dispatched Patrolman John Cullen—an ex-army chef—to take care of the situation. Entering the apartment through a window he was greeted by the appetizing odors of a dinner just reaching the point of perfection. Instead of abruptly turning off the stove, Officer Cullen took charge of the final preparation of an evening repast which would have done honor to an officers' mess.

This done he quaffed a bottle of ice-cold soda pop from the refrigerator—which Mrs. Sherman had mentioned as a possible reward for police assistance—and went his way.

Later Mrs. Sherman phoned the station again to express her gratitude—and to remark that the dinner was exactly right.

* * *

No Cans in Diet—Goats do not munch contentedly on tin cans—as they are popularly supposed to do—Allen J. Blackhall, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Milk Goat Breeders Association, declared at a Farm and Home Week meeting at Massachusetts State College.

What they actually do, he said, is to eat the labels from the cans—which is natural enough since bark and twigs are as much a part of their regular diet as is grass, and labels are made from wood pulp. The mucilage holding the labels to the cans provides an appetizing flavor for them, too.

At the present time, Mr. Blackhall reported, the milk goat industry is growing in Massachusetts and about 3,000 quarts of goats' milk are being sold daily in the Commonwealth.

* * *

Safe Parking—Having to enter a building on Stuart Street for a few minutes a boy wheeled his bicycle into the entrance of a garage near the Y. W. C. A. the other day. To three policemen who were sitting by the door he said, "Will it be all right if I leave my bike here for a little while?"

"Who's going to watch it?" they inquired.

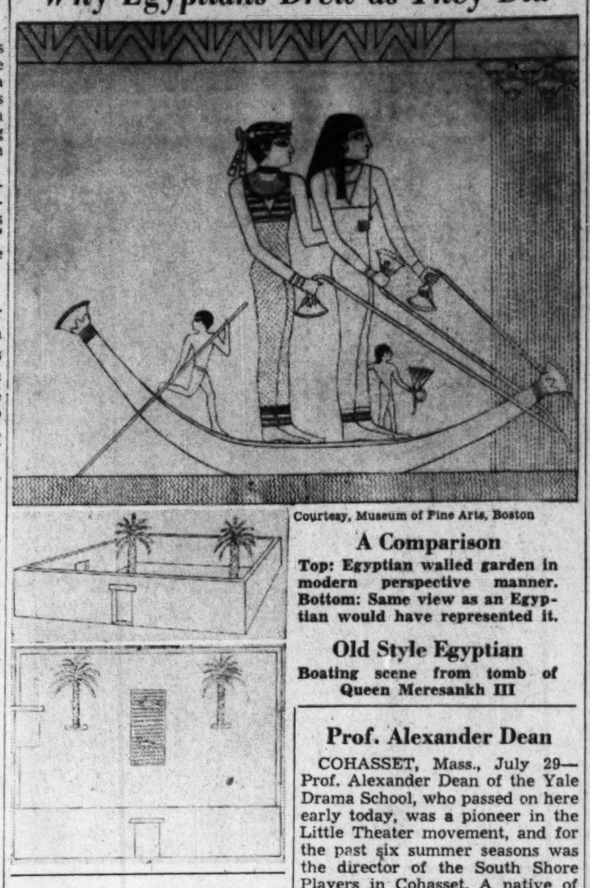
* * *

Information Please—Answers to ordinary touring problems are far from being the only information sought at the booths maintained for the benefit of tourists by the Massachusetts and Industrial Commission. At the seven booths throughout the Commonwealth the National Youth Association personnel have noted a number of unusual inquiries.

One visitor asked where he could buy hatching eggs. Another asked where "the Albers family" live—he knew it was somewhere in Massachusetts. Someone else wanted to find out whether a certain Adeline Reed lived in Lynnfield or Byfield. A traveling historian insisted on learning the location in New England of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln—and refused to be put off with those of Calvin Coolidge and Daniel Webster.

Pretzels and pickles wholesalers were sought by a man who appeared at a booth, while one couple asked where they could get married the quickest—and were directed to a town across the New Hampshire line.

Why Egyptians Drew as They Did



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

A Comparison

Top: Egyptian walled garden in modern perspective manner. Bottom: Same view as an Egyptian would have represented it.

Old Style Egyptian

Boating scene from tomb of Queen Meresankh III

Prof. Alexander Dean

COHASSET, Mass., July 29—Prof. Alexander Dean of the Yale Drama School, who passed on here early today, was a pioneer in the Little Theater movement, and for the past six summer seasons was the director of the South Shore Players in Cohasset. A native of Newburyport, Mass., he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1916 and did graduate work at Harvard before joining the air service during the world war.

Meaning of Old Egyptian Art Is Shown by Expert

What makes an ancient Egyptian drawing look "flat" and cling to one plane, is explained by Dows Dunham, Associate Curator of Egyptian Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the current Museum Bulletin.

The difference between a drawing by an ancient Egyptian and the same subject by a contemporary American, he says, is not one of skill but point of view.

"Drawing for the Egyptian," says Mr. Dunham, "was not so much representation of a pictorial image as the explanation of a situation."

In an attempt to clarify for Museum visitors Egyptian methods of drawing, Mr. Dunham had two sketches of simplified subjects prepared. One was drawn in modern perspective; the other as an Egyptian draughtsman would have handled it. Each sketch represented the same subject—a rectangle enclosed by walls, pierced by doorways on two adjoining sides. The enclosure contained two palm trees growing, as they sometimes do in Egypt, with a raised rim of mud to retain irrigation water around their bases. Between them in the center of the enclosure was a rectangular pool, with a fish swimming in the water, and a duck paddling on its surface.

When portrayed in perspective some aspects of the garden were inevitably omitted, and in the drawing made for Mr. Dunham, only the walls and the top of the palm trees could be seen, for the artist's attitude was a strictly visual one, limited by what the eye could take in from a given point of view.

Not so with the Egyptian. As drawing for him was not so much representation of a pictorial image as the explanation of a situation, he did not hesitate to combine various points of view in a single picture. Plans and elevations appear in combination, and the artist did not hesitate to take apart elements in his picture to show what is hidden from view, if he felt this better explained his subject.

More recently, under Mr. Dunham's direction, a "translation" into perspective drawing was made of a subject taken from one of the decorated tomb chapels excavated by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—a scene from the Tomb of Meresankh III at Giza, which dates to the second half of the Fourth Dynasty, or about 2750 B. C.

The subject is a not uncommon one, representing persons of quality on a pleasure expedition in the marshes. As usual in Egyptian drawings, there are many distortions. The sizes of the different figures have reference to their relative importance rather than to actuality, the thicket of papyrus to the right has been formalized, the rendering of costume and ornament on the principal figures is conventional rather than realistic.

Brookline Accepts Music Shell Gift

The acoustical shell used by the Brookline Musical Society, Inc., for more than 100 concerts during eight successive summer seasons has been given to the Town of Brookline because it was not deemed feasible for the Society to continue its activities.

Brookline Selectmen today announced the transfer of ownership and said the shell, located on the Dean-Road Playground, would be used for outdoor entertainments under town supervision.

Art of Northern New England

At the Currier Gallery of Art in Manchester, N. H., a summer exhibition of paintings, graphic arts, and sculpture will be on view through Sept. 25. The exhibition is of particular interest because it consists of works by artists of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. These three States are rich in subject matter for artists, and innumerable depictions have been made of the rocky seacoast of Maine, the mountains and woods of New Hampshire, the hills and farms of Vermont.

The Manchester Exhibition reveals a great measure of talent in northern New England, and it also shows that artists here as elsewhere have in some way been influenced by, or at least tinged with, current French tendencies in style. On the whole, however, the exhibition would disclose the northern New Englanders as a level-headed, nature-loving lot, using paint for the purpose of communicating their joy in their environment, or expressing a personal response to nature. Nature seems to predominate. They are happiest and freest and most individual outdoors. When they turn to the indoor subjects, such as still-life or portraiture, they seem on the whole less spontaneous and more somber.

In the oils there are some interesting canvases painted by Stephen Etnier of Maine, who is almost Parisian in his ability to convert the straightforward, commonplace theme into something tenuous and allusive. Mr. Etnier's colors are sensitively modulated; yet they manage to fulfill their realistic function as well. His delicate imagery is contrasted with the virulent compositions of rustic life by the eminent Waldo Peirce of Maine.

Jay Connaway, A. N. A., carries on the well-rooted tradition of Winslow Homer, the American master, who lived in Maine in his later days. Mr. Connaway depicts the stanch rocks beaten by pounding surf. A picture entitled "Morning After" treats forcefully the theme of fisherfolk on the job. There are other oils, showing the diversity of tendencies characteristic of American art today. For example, there is a charming view, "Old State House, Market Square, Portsmouth, New Hampshire" by Harry M. S. Harlow, executed in the primitive miniature style. Anson K. Cross' "Folly Cove" is wrought in the pointillist manner. Clay Bartlett of Vermont proves to be the Surrealist of the group, though a modest one. Maud Briggs Knowlton, who is director of the Currier Gallery, contributes "A Monhegan Garden," which is charming for its flowery brightness.

First place in the exhibition is given to the canvas, "The Asbestos Mine," by Chauncey F. Ryder, N. A., the picture which received a blue ribbon in the recent exhibition of the "Society for Sanity in Art." The picture might well make the subject of a dissertation on the accredited bounds of reason or reasonableness in picture-making. Other oils of interest were contributed by Ada C. Williamson, Joseph B. Kahill, Susan Ricker Knox. One of the most imposing pictures in the exhibition is a portrait of Lorie Howard of Richmond, N. H., by Alexander James. Here is portraiture of the penetrating variety, strongly reminiscent of Rembrandt.

Among the water colors there are noteworthy contributions from William W. Garland, Roy Brown, N. A., Andrew Wyeth, Philip von Saltza, Dexter B. Dawes, Nathaniel C. Burwash, Janet Laura Scott, and Alice Harmon Shaw.

There is a good collection of prints, including wood cuts by Dorothy Hay, William J. Schaldach, and lithographs by Ella Fillmore Lillie.

In scope and quality the Manchester Exhibition is a tribute to the committee which selected it. It adds one more to the several displays which have been carefully arranged throughout New England during this summer for visitors who happen to come to the northeastern corner of the United States to see the New York World's Fair.

D. A.

Union Shuts Plant For Closed Shop?

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29 (AP)—A strike, which Union officials declared was 100 per cent effective, was called yesterday at the plant of the Milton Bradley Company, toy and game manufacturers, by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Remington A. Clark, President of the plant which employs 384 persons, announced the Company was ready to submit to arbitration four of five issues but that it would not agree to arbitration on the "closed shop."

The strike, he said, was "definitely to enforce a demand for a closed shop" in a proposed new Union contract. Abe Diamond, President of the Union's local, said he would make no statement immediately.

Short-Wave Radio Talk at Harvard

"Short-wave radio is the ambassador of the future, one which will tend to draw men together rather than separate them," Walter S. Lemmon told students of the Harvard Summer School last night in an address at the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University.

Mr. Lemmon, President and Founder of the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation (W1XAL), often called the World University of the Air spoke on international short-wave radio as a new force for world education.

"Through short-wave radio the people of one nation," he said, "can learn to understand their neighbor nations and through that understanding learn to befriend them. The destructive forces at work in the world continually driving men apart—setting up barriers between nations and generally causing misunderstandings—are largely based on men's ignorance of each other. International short-wave radio is a force which, if properly used, can unite whole nations to a common purpose and bring to isolated peoples a share in the world's best learning."

Short-wave programs, broadcast internationally from the United States, are important to the world trade of this country, Mr. Lemmon declared, because they help to cultivate the use of English as a secondary language throughout the world.

Author's Notes on Cape Appear as Tourist Guide

Pages originally written for the author's own information—a record of those things which he wanted to know about the tip of the Cape—comprise the text of "The Log of Provincetown and Truro on Cape Cod, Massachusetts," by Mellen C. M. Hatch, just off the press.

Assembled in ring-binder format, which makes for easier handling when used as a tourist guide, the 78-page volume gives a detailed account of the tip of the Cape, its history, its people, and the attractions there today. "Interesting things about interesting places" is the page caption running through the book. The content ranges from the explorations of the Norsemen to the summer theater and artists' colony of today, pleasantly set forth as information which the author "hopes and believes others will like to know."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Summer music	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	National Music Camp	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Summer music	Sport comment	Band Concert	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	S. Young's Orch.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Youth Hostels	Dance Interlude	"Song Shoppers"	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Dance music	Fred Hoey: music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	**Americans at Work:**	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"County Seat"	"From Hollywood Today"; variety	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Jim Lewis' Orchestra
7:45	"County Seat"		"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	Orrin Tucker's Or.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	"Tropical Serenade"; baritone; orchestra	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	Orrin Tucker's Or.	Duke Ellington's Orch.		"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra		"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45	questions; answers				Harlem Goes Hollywood
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Sport comment	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr;		Sport comment	
9:30	M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	Arch Oboler's Plays: "Another World"	Sport comment	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night			Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Serenade"	"Don't Forget"; quiz program	Benny Goodman's Orch.; vocalist	**Symphonic Strings with Alfred Wallenstein**	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:15	"The Court of Reflection" music	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30	"Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Tin Can Tourists"	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45					Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Coral Islanders
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30	Barry Wood's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45	Barry Wood's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15	Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"		"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30	Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45	Aubade for Strings	Bus"; children's prgrm			Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Diversions Without Exertion"	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers		Religious service
11:00	'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
11:15	'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Major Bowes' Capitol Family	"Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	The Italian Hour
11:45			St. Paul's Service		
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist;	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Hawaiian music		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir	John Patrick, basso;	"On the Job"; vocational guidance drama	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	and organ	string orchestra		Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Organ recital	"Waterloo Junction";	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Walberg Brown's	Continental Varieties	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Strings	Continental Varieties	"Sunday Symphonette"	Orange Blossom Quartet	Portuguese Hour
2:00	**"Democracy in Action"; drama**	National High School Orchestra	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15				Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Going South with Clyde Barrie	"Treasure Trails of Song"	University of Chicago Round Table	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45				News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	**Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Howard Barlow, conductor**	"Melodies for Milady"; "Bookman's Notebook"; News; "Moonlight Sonata"	Chautauqua Symphony Or.; Albert Stoessel, conductor; Georges Barrere, flautist	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15				Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30				Frank Dailey's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45				Frank Dailey's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"So . . . You Think	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	El Paso Troubadours;	Ambassadors of Song
4:15	You Know Music!"	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	Los Tapatias Trio	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:30	Address, Paul V.	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	McNutt	"Tapestry Musicale"		time hymns and songs	Dance Tunes
5:00	Columbia's Country	News from Washington	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Journal	Cracraft's All-Electronic		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Choral program	Orchestra	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	from N. Y. Fair	"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	'The Gay Nineties';	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, soprano :organ	"Summertime Concert"	News Service
6:15	variety	Speaker; music		"Summertime Concert"	Music; baseball
6:30	"Gateway to Hollywood"	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatization
6:45			Baseball comment	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatization
7:00	"The Alibi Club"	"Popular Classics"	"The Aldrich Family";	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	"The Alibi Club"	"Popular Classics"	comedy; music	CBC Singers	Dinner Concert
7:30	"Musical Playhouse"; songs; or.	Radio Guild Drama: "Dust in Their Eyes"	Bob Chester's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	McLeod Troubadours; Martinez Tanto Orch.
7:45			Bob Chester's Orch.	Sport comment	
8:00	Ellery Queen Series: "The Adventure of the Bad Boy"	NBC Orchestra; Dr. Frank Black, conductor	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; Luis Alberni, actor; Kay Francis; orchestra	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:15		NBC Orchestra; Dr. Frank Black, conductor		Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:30				Goldman Band Concert	
8:45					
9:00	Summer Hour: Francia White; J. Melton; Connie Gates; orchestra	"Special Delivery to Rio"; dramatization	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30		Walter Winchell	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45		Irene Rich; sketch		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Let's Go to the Fair"	News; Voice of Hawaii, Voice of Hawaii	National Symphony Orchestra; Burle Marx, conductor; Virginia Johnson, soprano	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:15				"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	"Adventures"	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:00	News; Quiz	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	
11:15	Jack Jenny's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:30	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Millers Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Millers Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Organ recital	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	George Wheeler, tenor
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders; speakers	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"		"George and Dixie"	Dance orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization		"Grimm's Daughter"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Poetic Strings"	Swingtime Trio	Hymns of All Churches	Sport reports	News Service
3:00	News Service	Fashion talk; music	"Mary Marlin"	Sport comment	Sport reports
3:15	University of	Fashion talk; music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	Kansas Music	Studio program	'Pepper Young's Family'	Government reports	Sport reports
3:45	Camp	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	R. Carhart, songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Sport comment	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Ben Young's Orchestra	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	'Song Sweets'; Louise	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	Flores, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	'Deep River Boys'	Fred Hoey; music	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Loring, songs		Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra";
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	'Names in the News'	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Leith Stevens' Or.	Order of Adventures; true tall tales	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	Leith Stevens' Or.			"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Tom Howard and	Magic Key: Helen Jepson, soprano; Rosa Rio,	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Mother's Musical Album"
8:45	George Sheldon	pianist; Colonel Stoopnagel; orchestra		Tommy Tucker's Orch.	
9:00	"Man About Hollywood"		"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Paul Decker's Orch	"Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Radio Forum	"Pot of Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Author! Author!"; literary game	"Classical Album"
9:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Radio Forum			"Classical Album"
10:00	"So This Is Radio"; drama	"True or False"	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Dance Parade
10:15		"True or False"		Everett Hoagland's Or.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:30	Grant Park Concert	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	News Service
10:45		Duke Ellington's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Harry James's Orch.	News Service

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 31

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 31

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc)). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Stearns
BOSTON

Edwin Arlington Robinson Homestead in Maine Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From the quiet little hamlet of Head Tide, Maine, came the poet Edwin Arlington Robinson. There on Saturday, July 29, Robert Tristram Coffin, Bowdoin professor and author; Oliver L. Hall, State Librarian, and members of the National League of American Pen Women will pay tribute to Maine's best known poet. A bronze tablet will be unveiled at the Robinson homestead.

The homestead is in a village where every house dates from colonial times and which has not changed since Robinson depicted its characters and admired its beauties.

The setting of the house itself is a poetic masterpiece. Before its door the drooping elms in summer still snatch wisps of straw from heavily-laden hay carts. The Sheepscott River, here only a narrow steram, rushes merrily over a rocky bed from the waterfall just above; and before the house spreads a meadow to the nearby pine-forested hills. Only sounds to break the idyllic spell are the roar of falling waters and the whine of the circular saw as it bites into an oak log.

Several years ago the homestead was set aside by the Robinson family as a place of national interest and opened free to the public. In the future the Robinson Memorial Society plans to build a reproduction of the stone cottage on the estate of the MacDowell Foundation at Peetrboro, New Hampshire, where Robinson did much of his writing. In this structure, which will be made fireproof, the Society intends to house an almost complete collection of manuscripts, galley proofs with the poet's own corrections, and first editions.

Spent Summers There

Although Robinson's parents moved to Gardiner, a few miles away, when the poet was young, they kept the homestead, and there Robinson spent many of his boyhood summers. The Sheepscott River and the villages on its shores fascinated him, and there are many allusions to them in his poems. Much of the Sheepscott River is a tidal estuary, and the village of Head Tide takes its name from the fact that high tide once reached to its very doors, more than 15 miles from the open ocean; but of late years silt has so choked the channel that the very highest tides stop a mile below.

During Robinson's boyhood the Sheepscott was an important lumbering region. In the spring he watched the river waters choked with logs carry them with a surging rush to the boom just above the tidal falls at Sheepscott Bridge. There the mill, last in a long line of mills from the early 1700's run by a reversible wheel to meet the changing tides, cuts the logs into lumber and ship timbers, some of the last becoming sailing vessels in a neighboring cove. In the poet's words:

I found a torrent falling in a glen
Where the sun's light shone silvered and leaf-split:
The boom, the foam, and the mad flash of it
All made a magic symphony; but when
I thought upon the coming of hard men
To cut those patriarchal trees away,
And turn to gold the silver of that spray,
I shuddered. Yet a gladness now and then
Did wake me to myself till I was glad
In earnest, and was welcoming the time
For screaming saws to sound above the chime
Of idle waters, and for me to know
The jealous visionings that I had had
Were steps to the great place where trees and torrents go.

The tablet, which bears the inscription: "Birthplace of Edwin Arlington Robinson, American Poet, 1869-1935," is the gift of the Augusta branch of the National League of American Pen Women. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Murray L. Stanley of Winthrop, Maine, chairman; Mrs. Amy Albee Erskine, of Damariscotta, and Miss Clara Newhall Fogg, of Bowdoinham. Mrs. Eleanor Dutton Martin, President of the Augusta branch of the League and former State President of the League, is in charge of the unveiling services, and will introduce the speakers.

Other speakers on the program besides Professor Coffin and State Librarian Hall are the Rev. George B. Davis, of Alna, and Mrs. Frances Wright Turner, of Portland. Mrs. Turner, who knew Robinson, will read one of her own poems. Mrs. William Nivison, of Gardiner, will accept the tablet in behalf of the Robinson Memorial Society.

Poet's Home To Be Marked

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Women Honor Edwin Arlington Robinson

Top: Robinson homestead at Head Tide, Maine, where the National Association of American Pen Women will dedicate a bronze tablet to the poet. Below: Mill and falls at Head Tide.

Mrs. Eleanor D. Martin
President of the Augusta Branch of the Pen Women

Hyde Park Chief Declares Section Is City's Driest

Hyde Park is the driest section of Boston, according to Captain Harry T. Grace of the Hyde Park police, and by action of the Boston Licensing Board it will remain so.

The Board refused to license a restaurant at 1297 River Street for the Sunday sale of liquor. The restaurant at present has a six-day permit. Captain Grace objected that Hyde Park residents who wished to drink publicly on Sunday were put to the inconvenience of traveling beyond their district.

Recommendation of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was also disregarded by the Licensing Board yesterday in the matter of two Roxbury restaurants. The Commissioner recommended that the two establishments, both on Tremont Street, be allowed to extend their closing time from 3:00 to 3:30 a. m. for the sale of food. The Board said no.

The refusal was made the more emphatic by remarks of two Board members. Chairman Mary Driscoll, upon being told of Commissioner Timilty's approval, remarked that other liquor establishments would expect to be told why the Commissioner favored late closing for the two places in question, while others had to close at the regular hour. License Commissioner Edward M. Richardson was equally firm.

"I voted for a three a. m. closing, and I won't change my vote," he said. I don't care whether Commissioner Timilty wants it or not."

It was explained during the hearing that liquor sales stop at 1:00 a. m. on week days and at 12 midnight on Saturdays.

Barrows Urges Lobster Parley

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, July 29 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows last night proposed a conference among seven coastal States and the Canadian Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to secure regulation of lobster importation.

His suggestion was sent here to the Executive Committee of the North American Lobster Conference.

Canadian competition, the Maine Executive said, was the most serious difficulty facing the lobster industry. The proposed conference would attempt to bring about a "businesslike and friendly" accord.

Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia exercise a virtual monopoly over lobster production, Governor Barrows said, and added, "it is a shame that the fishermen of neither of the localities can make a decent living."

Governor Barrows' telegram was received after official adjournment of the conference, but officials generally endorsed his suggestion.

New York and all New England seaboard states were represented at the meeting.

Chinese Groups Laud U. S. Action

Far-reaching effects for peace and a bolstering of China's morale were attributed to the action of the United States in denouncing its agreement of 1911 with Japan in a resolution drawn and adopted last night by representatives of Chinese societies and organizations throughout New England.

Presented by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, chairman of the Chinese Service Bureau in Boston, the document read:

"The whole world will applaud the action taken by the United States in abrogating the treaty of 1911 with Japan. Already it has had most momentous repercussions in all world capitals, and the pulses of other great powers are quickening with greater hope of warding off undue fear generated by totalitarianism as begun by Japan in 1931 in the invasion of Manchuria.

"Chinese morale has been immeasurably bolstered everywhere. The action of the United States will have a most far-reaching consequence for peace and brotherhood."

Criminal Youth Problem Stressed

"The problem of delinquent and criminal youths, especially from the ages of 16 to 21, must be faced," declared B. Loring Young, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Probation, opening the annual membership drive of the National Probation Association here, recently. "The most intelligent citizens realize the importance of preventive work with beginners in crime and effective probation service is preventive and absolutely essential."

Boston-Bangor Air Excursion Planned

A third round trip between Boston and Bangor, Maine, intended, it was stated, to "provide facilities for Maine business men who desire a full day in Boston" will be inaugurated by Boston-Maine Airways next Tuesday, it was announced last night by Paul F. Collins, President of the lines.

Known as "The Early Bird," and operating week-days only, a Lockheed Electra plane will leave Bangor Airport at 8:15 a. m. (daylight time) and, with stops at Waterville, Augusta, Lewiston-Auburn, and Portland will arrive at the East Boston Airport at 10:14 a. m. The return trip of the new service to be known as "The Sunset Special" will leave East Boston at 7:20 p. m. with arrival in Bangor at 9:17 p. m.

N. E.'s Historic Fish Industry Beginning Flight to Canada?

Plans for establishment at Caraquet, New Brunswick, of a fish processing and freezing plant, by a Gloucester, Mass., concern—negotiations for which are "practically complete"—are believed by some local interests to be the first step in the long threatened removal from New England to Canada of the historic fishing industry.

Obstacles in the path of progress and development of the New England fisheries have increased substantially in recent years, including legislation, steadily mounting labor cost, and the lowering of the American "protective" tariff on fish under the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada. The latter is keenly felt in the fishing trade because fish can be produced and processed in Canada at considerably less cost than in the United States.

Possible Solutions

Various potential solutions of the problem have been proposed, but the large companies, which have invested about $5,000,000 in modern fishing vessels in the past few years, find little encouragement in any plan thus far considered.

One possibility of stopping continued loss for New England companies is the establishment in Canada of processing plants where fish can be prepared for market, frozen and shipped to the United States for consumption on a competitive basis with similarly handled fish sent in by Canadian companies, according to well-posted Boston fishing men. This is the plan apparently being followed by the Gloucester firm concerned, the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company.

The current reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1939, gives sufficient advantage to Canadian producers of fish, Boston fishing interests assert, to permit a virtual flood of fish to sweep into New England's usual marketing areas, the borders of which have recently been pushed well into the Middle West.

Import Figures

Official Government figures show that fish fillets have been imported into the United States, mostly from Canada, during the first five months of the year, to the extent of 7,029,000 pounds, against 4,704,000 for the corresponding period of 1938.

Boston fishing men point out that this gain in imports represents actual loss to New England fisheries.

The Gloucester firm says that the New Brunswick Government is to pay three quarters of the cost of the new plant, giving rise to rumors that the Gloucester plant, which employs about 700 persons and last year chalked up sales amounting to nearly $4,000,000, is about to close. But the firm denies this.

"All that this means is an extra venture and an additional business in frozen fish," declared Mr. Carroll, the president of the company. "We have no intention of getting out of Gloucester or curtailing operations there."

Press advices from Caraquet refer to the forthcoming establishment of the plant there as the probable opening of the new market "for distressed cod fishermen in this district." The fishermen there believe that a growing United States market for quick frozen foods will enable them to dispose of their catches at profitable prices.

State Legislature May Call Sessions

Should the members of the Massachusetts Legislature fail this session to vote themselves additional pay to compensate for the reduction resulting from biennial sessions (from $4,000 to $2,000 over the two-year period) there still will be ample opportunity to make up for it later in special sessions which the Supreme Judicial Court, in an advisory opinion, ruled may be called at the will of the Legislature.

The advisory opinion was requested by the Legislature for its guidance in legislation prescribing a procedure whereby special sessions may be called during the off years. Because previous legislatures had waited for the Governor to call special sessions there was some doubt in the minds of the legislators whether or not it would be constitutional to pass legislation giving the majority of both branches power to call special sessions.

The opinion of the Justices delivered yesterday, said in part:

"We conclude that the method provided by the rules for determining whether a special session is necessary is, by reasonable implication from the constitutional grant of power to the General Court to assemble 'at such other times as they shall judge necessary,' a proper and constitutional method, and that a special session assembling in conformity therewith may constitutionally organize and transact business as a General Court."

Peabody Council Passes Loan Order

PEABODY, Mass, July 28 (AP)—The City Council last night approved a temporary loan order for $175,000 to avoid a repetition of Wednesday's payless pay day for 250 city employees, including Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe.

The city's Treasury virtually had been depleted as the result of an economy appropriation program.

Music Teachers Take 'Lesson'

"Nobody has any business to teach music who does not love people," declared Angela Diller, writer, lecturer and educator of New York who has just finished a three-day intensive course for music teachers at the New England Conservatory which was attended by young men and women from all parts of the country.

"Too many young people decide to teach music just because they want a job and take up music much as they would millinery, interior decorating or any profession that deals with inanimate objects. It is important to remember, however, that music is not something that can be taught; you teach Susie or Johnnie. Music is such a vital part of every human being that anybody who attempts to teach it must have a tremendous love of music, but above all, a great love of people. It is everybody's native language."

"You mean that everybody can express themselves through music?" I asked.

"Yes, everybody. It is the universal language. People of any nation or tongue can understand and enjoy a Beethoven symphony. I believe that when more people come to a realization of this universal language it will be a powerful influence for world peace."

"But how about everybody being able to express themselves through music? Can anybody be a composer? So many people seem to be unmusical," I insisted.

"Everybody has a wealth of rhythmic and tonal experience deep in unconscious thought. The teacher's job is to bring to the surface of consciousness and organize something that already exists in the student. It couldn't be taught if it were not there. Music study has been so misunderstood, done so objectively and externally. It should be done by developing the creative instinct, educating, that is, drawing out, this native speech. As Browning so beautifully expresses it, 'helping the imprisoned splendor to escape.' Then after this process is established, you can teach people to play this music they understand, on an instrument."

"You mean then that the study of composition should come first and the playing of the piano, or any instrument, be done only after theory is mastered?"

"Music being literally a living language, its expression is a natural thing when understood. Does a child have to be taught to talk? All the sounds of speech a baby hears sink into his mind before he talks. So he doesn't have to be taught to speak. Speech is his natural expression. Children should not be lead at once to a piano. First let them enjoy music by singing, marching, beating time, listening to the radio, etc. Then when they are fairly saturated with music they will, under proper direction, make up their own pieces as naturally as they write English."

Miss Diller has proved that this is not a mere theory. At the Diller-Quaile School in New York, which she and Elizabeth Quaile founded 18 years ago, her ideas have flourished and spread throughout the country and youngsters from 4 to 18 years of age are encouraged to play their own compositions as well as those of the masters.

W. MacD.

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Key to New England Wealth In Vast Chemical Research?

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Research is propelling an economic advance in New England second to none with the food industries leading the way, according to a survey of the chemical resources of the region reported by the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society. The organization's 98th meeting is planned for Boston Sept. 11 to 15.

Officials of the Society declare that even more chemists and research workers in food technology are needed for the era of development and additional discovery which lies ahead. Well supported data, as yet unpublished, disclosed an increase of almost 50 per cent in the value of New England food manufacturers in a period of about two years.

Starch from Potatoes

Illustrating the opportunities for research, chemists point out that thousands of tons of potato starch for textile uses are imported each year from Europe, though New England has the best land in the world for potatoes and the highest yield per acre. Elsewhere the storage of fruits in atmospheres of carbon dioxide, and gas storage of eggs have been developed to improve the quality and life of these foods, yet New England has the practical testing of such methods still to explore.

"New England has a greeat future in fisheries so long as chemists keep on discovering the high nutritive value of material formerly wasted," the report says. "Fish meals which formerly went into fertilizer stock are now being fed to poultry, swine and other farm animals. Fish meal production has reached 220,000 tons. Possibly fish flour for human consumption has a valuable future in industry. This flour lends itself to incorporation in bakery products and contains from 8 to 28 per cent of minerals, largely calcium and phosphorus.

Study Lures of Fish

"Other 'trash fish' now put to use are oyster shells, green scrap, and, of course, cod and halibut oil. The total annual valuation of fish by-products to the primary producer is about $37,000,000, while to the consumer it is several hundred million.

"Experiments are being conducted to determine the efficiency of various types of vibrations and attractants at great depths off New England shores to lure yields of fish from the ocean.

"Kelp meal, agar-agar, blanc mange and other gelatinous extracts continue to interest chemists. Minerals of great importance for nutrition are found in dehydrated marine foods. These include iodine, calcium, phosphorus, manganese, copper, and iron in relatively large quantities."

Magnitude of Task

Chemists are becoming aware of the task of developing the abundant raw food materials of New England fields, farms, and shores, the report continues. Conferences of food technologists and producers are held at intervals to discuss newly acquired knowledge of conservation, packaging, and utilization of food. This activity was engendered by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which in 1937 sponsored what is said to be the first Food Technology Conference ever held.

"New types of food products demand, more than ever before, technically trained experts. Probably not more than one-fourth of the 3,300 food manufacturers in New England have food technologists equipped by four or more years of professional training to meet the problems involved in the processing, packaging, and technical control of food products. Such men, however, are now being trained in New England.

Vegetable Growing

"Developments in agricultural methods include production of vegetables on Cape Cod by means of water solutions without soil, and factory production of mushrooms in trays in Woburn. Evaporated, dehydrated, and powdered skim milk and buttermilk are provided to bakeries and confectionery factories. Casein from skim milk for use in artificial wool and as a base for paints, plastics, and adhesives is opening up another promising field.

"The New England dairy industry receives annually about $92,000,000 for its farm milk, an income per cow of $111.57 for each of 825,000 dairy cattle. In 1937 New England made 6.7 per cent of all the ice cream produced in the United States.

"Nearly $1,000,000 has been spent in Massachusetts on research in frozen foods. About 1,000 tons of New England foods were frozen packed in 1938, including meats, fish, lobsters, peas, corn, string beans, strawberries, and blueberries."

Official Dignity Takes Shirtless Fall

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin had to part with more than official dignity—he lost his shirt as well—to win membership in the Forty and Eight, fun-making organization of the American Legion.

Face and arms daubed with gaudy red markings, the Chief Executive was marched through the streets shirtless last night as a "prisonnaire de guerre" in a colorful parade which was part of the hi-jinks at the 21st annual convention of the Connecticut Department. Then he and other candidates were "given the works" at a secret initiation.

Refugees Aid Experiment In U.S. Education

(Continued from Page 9)

is high. The faculty represents a remarkable assemblage of Ph. D.'s from European universities, and several of the members had European-wide reputations as artists, authors, and playwrights before they were forced into exile. Although their histories are tragic, they are responding admirably to the friendly atmosphere of the camp and gaining an entirely new conception of America from that given them in New York City.

Distinguished Faculty

Included in the faculty list are the following:

Dr. Judith Jahnel, who has had a thorough musical education in Vienna. She studied for five years at the University there, specializing in philosophy, music, and French. She has been a counselor or group leader in children's camps in Austria, and later in France. She has organized choruses of young men and women workers in Vienna.

Mrs. Gusti Haas comes from Vienna and has been in the United States one month. Although she is skilled in photography and sculpture, her special contribution to the camp is in the direction of folk dancing.

Robert Haas is an artist and professional photographer from Vienna. He is photographing the activities of the camp.

Dr. Trude Pollak has been a practicing lawyer in Vienna and holds her doctorate in economics. She spent the last six or nine months on a trip all around South America and has also visited the West Coast of the United States, stopping over briefly in many places.

Dr. Otto Pollak is, like his wife, a practicing lawyer from Vienna.

German Educator

Dr. Ernst Loewenberg has been a leader in progressive education in Germany. The son of a distinguished German poet, Dr. Loewenberg represents the best fruits of German culture.

Dr. Siegfried Marck was formerly professor of philosophy at the University of Breslau. Since 1934 he has been visiting professor at the University of Dijon, France, as a recipient of a Rockefeller Foundation lectureship. Dr. Marck has published two books on philosophy and political ideas in Germany.

Peter M. Lampel is a prominent German writer and portrait painter. In the difficult years following the Armistice, he became absorbed in the welfare of the young people of post-war Germany and wrote a number of books dealing with this subject. Altogether, Mr. Lampel is the author of 17 books and a number of plays, some of which have been produced in Paris and London, as well as in Berlin.

Alfred Mann is the son of a painter, Wilhelm Mann, and a gifted pianist, Edith Grau-Mann. He has chiefly studied music at the Academy in Berlin, and has taught in Germany and Italy. He plays the recorder, bass viol, viola and violin.

Dr. Paul Milton LaPorte is a landscape artist of note and an authority on the various media of art expression. He has published many works.

Dr. Gerd Moser has specialized in Portuguese and Spanish and holds his doctor's degree from the University of Paris.

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BOSTON

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music in Modern Greece

By Avra Theodoropoulos

Athens

Russia has had her "Five" composers, France her "Six;" well, Greece, too, has her "Six." They are the six nationalist composers, who draw their inspiration from the folklore of their country, or use the characteristic material supplied by the Greek folk songs. We cannot call these composers a group, as they never have worked together on a common program. It seems rather that they all have been influenced by the nationalistic spirit.

These "six" belong to the senior generation of Greek composers, those born between 1875 and 1892. They could not have formed a group, like the Russian "Five," as, at the time of the rise of the nationalistic movement, they happened to live very far apart.

Chronologically speaking, George Lambelet (born 1875 in Corfu) is the first among these composers. His songs, "The Flower-crowned," "Ballad" "The Little Bird," "Lacrymae Rerum;" his choruses, "In The Fields," "By The Seashore," "Prayer;" his symphonic works, "Holiday," "Elegy," are all full of national traits.

The impetus given by the nationalist movement reached even composers of the older generation, who had been hitherto affiliated to the Italian and French schools of music. Dennis Lavrangas (born 1864 in Cephalonia) had studied music in Naples and later in Paris under Massenet. Naturally, his musical production, mostly for the theater, reflects his educational background. The same can be said of his brilliant musical tragedy, "Dido," produced at Athens in 1909, which however has a historical significance, as it is the first Greek opera in the "grand style." Nevertheless in his later works, two "Greek suites" and a "Greek Overture" for orchestra, and his operas, "The Witch" and "The Two Brothers," he introduces an intense national color treated with a masterly technique and much sobriety of style.

* * *

The arrival of Kalomiris in Greece marks a turning point in the evolution of music in Greece. Born in 1883 in Smyrna, he studied piano and composition in Vienna. After graduation he was engaged at the Conservatory of Kharkov, Russia, where he stayed for four years. His warm admiration for the Russian national school stimulated his ambition to build a similar movement in Greece. He settled in Athens in 1910, and was appointed professor at the Conservatory. His musical tragedy, "Protomastoras" (The Master-mason), produced in 1916, has the same significance for Greek music as Glinka's "The Life of the Czar" has for Russia.

The new generation of composers recognized Kalomiris as the pioneer of the nationalist movement of music and his disciples were many. A second lyric drama, "The Mother's Ring," produced in 1917, has been several times performed in Greece, and is announced for the Volksoper, Berlin, next January. Both Kalomiris' operas are founded in folk sources, legends, tunes and rhythms.

Kalomiris is the most productive of contemporary Greek composers. His music covers nearly all forms. He has set to music a great number of songs by the poets Palamas, Sikelianos, Malacassis, Pallis, and others, besides writing ballads, rhapsodies, a piano concerto, two symphonies, chamber music, a symphonic suite, a symphonic poem, "The Peddler" for voice and orchestra, and incidental music for the drama "Stella Violanti." Kalomiris is a pioneer of musical nationalism, with a very personal feeling for melodic and harmonic combinations. He has a rare ability to interpret the spirit and mood of the verses he chooses for setting.

* * *

Petro Petridis (born 1891 in Nigdi, Asia Minor) studied in Paris under Wolff and Roussel. He came to the front with his Greek songs, "The Ray" and "Lullaby." Later he wrote the music for several other songs by contemporary Greek poets and an opera, "Zemphyra," on a text written by himself. His main interest, however, lies in absolute music, for orchestra and chamber ensembles. His "Overture on Two Greek Themes," "Festivity," "Klephtic Symphony," and "Ionian Suite" for orchestra; a trio, a sonata for flute and piano, another for cello and piano; a chamber symphony for nine instruments, two piano concertos, and a viola concerto prove Petridis an expert musical craftsman and a bold experimenter, continually searching after a new means of expression. He uses ancient (Dorian, Phrygian, Ionian, and Byzantine) modes, treating them in bitonal and polytonal harmonization. Although his artistic affiliation with the Neo-Russians, especially Stravinsky, and with the ultra-modern French school is obvious, his style is decidedly personal. In all his works we feel that the intellectual element prevails.

George Poniridis, (born 1892 in Constantinople) studied violin in Brussels and later composition at the Schola Cantorum with D'Indy. He has written many songs on verses by Greek poets and treated many folk songs with a subtle and suggestive harmonization. He has written in nearly all forms of musical composition: two septets for voice and instruments, a symphonic poem, a symphonic triptych, the cantata "Cassiani," the "Prelude and grand fugue" for the organ, "Three Byzantine Melodies" for voice, chorus and orchestra, and several piano pieces.

Mario Varvoglis (born 1885 in Athens) studied in Paris under Xavier Leroux. His works are not numerous: a "Pastoral Suite," a string quartet, a symphonic poem, "The Holiday," "Greek capriccio" for cello, some piano pieces and a few songs, incidental music for the drama "Saint Barbara," and a one act opera, "Love's afternoon," and a few others. Varvoglis does not like to emphasize national traits. He is rather conservative in his harmonic idiom, and possesses a masterly technique. The languid charm and delicate elegance of his style affiliate him to the French school of the past generation, that of a Franck or a Chausson.

Emil Riadis (1890-1935) was chiefly a composer of exquisite and original melodies. His style is very personal, with a characteristic native color. Of Polish origin, he was born in Salonika, where he commenced his musical studies. He completed them later in Munich with Mottl and in Paris with Ravel. He has written more than 200 Lieder: "Macedonian Songs," "Jasmines and Minarets," "The Odalisk," "The Tale," "Interlude." Among his works, all of which, excepting his songs, are unedited, is a "Byzantine Mass," and incidental music for Euripides' "Hecuba."

Dimitri Levidis (born 1886 in Athens) completed his musical education in Munich and Switzerland. He lived for many years in Paris, where he wrote many of his works. A symphonic ballet, "The Shepherd and the Fairy," has been performed in Paris, London, and elsewhere. Levidis has been keenly interested in Martenot's musical waves, and for him has written a symphonic poem for voice and orchestra, a "De Profundis," and other pieces. Nearly all Levidis' compositions—"The Talisman of the Gods," a ballet, the "Funeral Procession" for chorus and orchestra, and many songs—are full of intense Oriental color.

"Irish Landscape," by John Luke

In the Gallery of Science and Arts at the New York World's Fair; sponsored by International Business Machines Corp.

A Prague German Festival

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, German Bohemia

Prague's uniqueness culturally lies in the twofold activity of its Slavic and German elements. This reciprocal cultural enrichment is particularly important in music, the field in which the Czechs have made their greatest contribution. In this field of music Smetana, Dvořák, and Suk are contributors on the Slavic side, whereas Mozart and Carl Maria von Weber are closely connected with the German aspect of Prague's music history.

During recent months, since the conflicts of September, 1938, the German note in the artistic life of this chief Czech city has been cut down to a minimum, a paradoxical situation, since there has of course been constant increase in Germany's influence politically. Thus it has been natural to think of filling in the existing gaps by arranging a festival. Prague's German Culture Week has given this thought tangible expression. Three operas, five concerts, six lectures, three authors' readings, and seven exhibitions have presented German art of high quality. The selection of works on the programs has emphasized also the threads of thought connecting Prague and the cultural cities of the Reich.

The first of the dramatic events was a guest performance by the Government Theater of Dresden, a presentation of the first part of Goethe's "Faust." Greater than the impression made by this beginning was that of the two Mozart operas, "Figaro" at the old Ständetheater and "Don Giovanni" at the New German Theater. Those in the choruses came very largely from the Vienna Staatsoper; the orchestra, now designated as the "Sudetendeutsches Philharmonisches Orchester," is in essence identical with that of the former Deutsche Oper in Prague; and at the director's stand was a conductor hitherto unknown here, the young Frankfurt director of general music, Franz Konwitschny.

* * *

At each opera there were three outstanding successes artistically: Alfred Jerger, an always convincing actor, as Count Almaviva and Don Giovanni; the musically reliable Munich soprano, Felicie Hüni-Mihacsek, as the Countess and Donna Anna; and the young Dutch soubrette, Betty Rutgers, as Susanna and Cherubino. About these three stars was grouped a chorus of good vocal quality and splendid discipline. The two presentations received their great unity in style, however, from the settings by the eminent stage-painter who passed on a few days ago, Alfred Roller, whose work was shown also in an exhibition at the Mysibek pavilion. Roller was property manager of the Vienna Staatsoper between 1905 and 1909, the years of its greatest success, and he established a new style of opera settings. His significance lay in carrying secessionist concepts over to the conservative opera stage. He developed his décors from the nature of the particular opera and not from the usual pattern of a standardized style of scenery. In this respect his setting of "Figaro" is superb; rocco ornamentation dominates the scene, and in the ensemble of scenery, curtains, and costumes there meets the eye a real work of art.

Of greater effect historically, however, is the setting of "Giovanni." For this production Roller devised a method—very clever from the viewpoint of the undeveloped stage technique of 1905—which made possible frequent changes of scene without any disturbing pauses. As a symmetrical basis he arranged four towers on the stage to form a limiting rectangle. Curtains and movable scenery could be hung or placed behind and between these towers, which with a little rearrangement could themselves be changed into all sorts of forms; they became the exterior of an inn, the balcony of Giovanni's banquet hall, the walls for the interior of a dwelling, and so on.

* * *

Konwitschny's début at Prague was at a concert which disappointed the high expectations with which he was awaited. At the two Mozart operas, however, his quality of performance improved amazingly, reaching its climax in a second concert which terminated the festival. Following Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony we heard Anton Bruckner's Fifth as originally written. This is not the place to discuss the problem of Bruckner's instrumentation, as everybody knows, the versions of his works used hitherto originate with men like Ferdinand Löwe, and Joseph and Franz Schalk, who have done him honor as a composer but have considered him inadequate as an orchestrator. Not until the past few years have his symphonies, beginning with the Ninth been printed and produced as originally written. In the case of the Fifth, the result is so convincing that one must protest against any change. Konwitschny, directing the entire concert from memory, proved himself a conductor of high standard, particularly in the presentation of the Scherzo and of the Finale, with its mighty double fugue and magnificent chorale of the trumpeters. From punctilious presentation of each individual element he builds the great structure in convincing style.

Konwitschny, who presumably will take over the direction of the Prague Deutsche Oper in the autumn, comes, as does Alfred Roller, from what was formerly Czechoslovakia, from Moravia. It is worthy of note that Dr. Gustav Becking, professor of history of music at the German university of Prague, in a lecture during Culture Week, lays claim also to Franz Schubert as Sudeten German; although born in Vienna, Schubert came from the Protectorate on both sides of the family.

Thanks is due Prof. Hermann Dieners, of the Collegium Musicum (Berlin), for two concerts of great excellence. They produced exclusively works of Johann Sebastian Bach, including the "Musikalisches Opfer" and the "Kunst der Fuge" in magnificently vital, artistically balanced presentations. The noble architecture of the Waldstein Palace, one of the most beautiful examples of baroque building, provided the appropriate background. For other events too, effective use was made of the wonderful old palaces of Prague: the palace of Count Clam-Gallas—an achievement by Fischer von Erlachs—was the location for three exhibitions and also for the gala opening of Culture Week by Reichsprotektor Baron von Neurath.

New Films in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Russian films give an extraordinary impression of solidity and weight. Their very skies seem heavy. Their men are vast. M. Simonov, who plays Peter, in "Peter the Great," at the Academy, resembles Dr. Johnson as an elephant resembles a puppy. If Congreve's Millamant was a sailing ship, with all her canvas spread, then the women in this film, in their voluminous garments, are like nothing so much as battleships. On the banks of the Neva there is a fortress that Peter attacks. Its walls are of such a royal thickness, its towers so solid, that momentarily one doubts whether the film is after all a talkie, since one misses the sound of the earth groaning and creaking under it.

Falstaff, that huge man, had many virtues. But he could move tears, he could move laughter, much more quickly than he could move himself. The stupendous solidity of "Peter the Great" means that it, too, moves at a Falstaffian rate. When Peter, after his defeat by Charles XII of Sweden, thinks of the endless future of Russia, he draws up a plan on the scale of the ages; and he takes a considerable portion of the ages to do it. Nor is this slowness mental only. His soldiers, charging the Neva fortress, advance at the pace of a man late for dinner.

But solidity, if it has defects in a motion picture, also has merits. If it makes the film more static it makes it at the same time more pictorial. For the movement not infrequently slows up into an absolute quiescence; and then, as we look at a group of soldiers gazing down at a baby in its mother's arms, or at a scattered company with bent heads and advanced bayonets staring across the snow, the management of light and shade is so subtle, the arrangement and composition of the picture so skillful, that we seem to have before us, monstrously enlarged, a conversation-piece of heavy Dutch burghers or a battle scene by David.

The contrast between light and shade is the foundation of the aesthetic success of the film. It is a theme continually insisted on.

* * *

If "Lenin in October," at the Forum, shows nothing else, it is evidence that the Russian studios have not forgotten the revolution. Twenty years and more have passed since the greatest of European autocracies crashed, and a victorious people made at Brest-Litovsk a disastrous treaty. But what happened then, so far as the film studios are concerned, remains vital and contemporary because one of the outstanding figures of the early revolution, one of the chief architects of Bolshevik Russia, is now in exile and in disgrace. At all costs Trotsky must be villified.

The thing is done skillfully, without that undue emphasis which stimulates contradiction. The method adopted is twofold. Corresponding to and supplementing a subtle attack upon Trotsky is an equally unobtrusive but determined building up of Stalin. Only once is Trotsky mentioned by name. Lenin is urging his comrades to an immediate assault upon Moscow, and denounces the alleged delaying tactics of Trotsky as treason. Thereafter, Trotsky and his friends are comprehensively referred to as traitors on several occasions.

So, in a sense, does Stalin. Once or twice he gives orders that Lenin must be watched over and protected, but he takes little part in the direct action of the film. But, whenever Lenin is making a speech, Stalin's heavy, serious face and tremendous moustache loom solemnly over his shoulder; when Lenin moves about, Stalin is following him; gradually the impression is given that Stalin is the shepherd of the ewe-lamb of the young republic.

That may seem an odd comparison for the principal actor, the dynamic force, in one of the most carnage-ridden of revolutions. Yet M. B. V. Schukin's presentation of Lenin in this film justifies it in many ways. The physical smallness of Lenin is emphasized over and over again in a friendly fashion. M. Schukin's Lenin is no Man of Destiny. Gaiety, alertness and fussiness are his chief characteristics. He is always running in and out of rooms, and up and down corridors, darting about with the speed of quicksilver.

It may be left to historians and politicians to dispute the accuracy of this presentation, but to the spectator who leaves his prejudices at the cinema door, it is a highly attractive performance.

* * *

The transition from "Intolerance" to "La Femme du Boulanger," now at the Berkeley, is like passing from Sir Walter Scott to Jane Austen. The drum and trumpet style of writing—the "big bow-wow stuff," as he preferred to call it—Scott could do as well as any man in the world. But he declared that he lacked the lifelike touch, which Jane Austen had to perfection, that could make "commonplace things and people" interesting.

"La Femme du Boulanger" has no violent action, and never shifts beyond the physically narrow confines of a Provençal village. But it has Jane Austen's capacity for making "commonplace things and people" interesting.

The secret lies in the fact that it does not in general find anything or anyone in the least commonplace. Every person in this tiny village is, to the director of "La Femme du Boulanger," a clear-cut individual, unparalleled in history, and therefore fascinating and exciting.

"La Femme du Boulanger" is the product of observation. In the greatest detail it gives an exact transcription of the physical aspect of its village setting. The hot sun on the white walls, the heavy shadows, the rough, steep roads, the baker's shop, his oven with its creaking door, the surrounding marshes make on the imagination a much more lasting impression than its rather pointless story. This, indeed, is little more than an anecdote, and the baker's wife, who runs away with the marquis's shepherd, and thereby gives the village a piece of scandal which it finds entirely delightful until it learns that her husband, in his distress, will bake no more bread, is a person who rouses little interest. The shepherd, too, is but a face of cipher-foolishness. Of the crowds of people who throng the screen, these, curiously enough, are the only two who are sketched perfunctorily and dully.

It is in the brief sequences where observation can no further go and imagination is required that the film is weakest.

* * *

In "Carrefour," another French film, M. Charles Vanel is a captain of industry who is stated in the press to be an impostor. He is declared to be an old criminal who has taken on the identity of a wealthy man killed in the war. He brings an action against the newspaper making these accusations, and is acquitted on the lying evidence of an old associate of the criminal's who wishes to blackmail him. For the greater part of its length the film is played out with restraint and verisimilitude, but a happy ending is secured only by resort to melodrama. Revolver shots and a retraction of evidence (an intentional act of heroism) legally establish the accused's innocence. But he himself is left doubting, with the audience, what the truth of the matter is.

A Play About Paul Bunyan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa City, Iowa

The world première of "Paul and the Blue Ox," by Ellsworth Conkle, whose "Prologue to Glory" was presented by the Federal theater in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New Orleans, opened the summer season of the University of Iowa theater.

The play, while episodic in nature, leaves its audience with a feeling of unity through the use of a sub-plot showing the winning of the loggers away from Paul by the inroads of farming, family life, and machinery.

Any play which attempts to present the "colossal" quality of the Bunyan legend offers the producers a challenge. In this play by the use of an elevated backstage for Paul and clever scene painting tricks which reversed the perspective, the illusion of his immensity as compared with his loggers was achieved without masks or padding. An amplifier is used to give Bunyan the booming voice he uses occasionally. Babe, the blue ox, appears in the play as a part of the painted back drop and is accented by lighting as he is important to the scene.

The number of Bunyan legends which Mr. Conkle has woven into the lines of his play attest to his industry. We are told of the pancakes which were made on griddles so large that they were greased by Negro boys skating about on them with hams on their feet; of the prowess of Paul as a logger, and many more of the "tall stories" which lumberjacks have credited to their hero.

Many emotions are played upon in the drama. There is fun in the calculations of Johnny Inkslinger, Paul's secretary; pity for Paul as he is duped by the King of Europe; uncomfortable delight in the winning of the loggers to the ways of "civilization."

While the purely fairy-tale quality of the Bunyan stories is never lost sight of for a moment, the characters have many of the characteristics of human nature which cause them to be identified with actual types. Paul's desire to have the best, that is, what is "best" in his opinion, for his men, reminds one of many community leaders. Johnny Inkslinger's enormous capacity for research and his "willingness" to expound on his findings picture accurately many ineffectual scholars.

Comparisons are dangerous, but one can scarcely see "Paul and the Blue Ox" without being reminded of the Greek plays. There is the protagonist, Paul, who has demigod qualities and plays in a story which is already known to the audience. There is the chorus composed of loggers who inform the audience of events and admonish and console the hero. The hero moves on to the end, which cannot be happy for him.

Paul Paray at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A real fillip was given the Stadium Concerts on the evening of July 24 by the participation of Paul Paray as conductor. Hitherto Mr. Paray had steadily refused all invitations to leave Paris long enough to fulfill a professional engagement in this country. But the concert in question, under the auspices of the New York World's Fair and the French High Commission, conquered his prejudice, and the result was a real personal triumph.

Incidentally, Mr. Paray's extensive conductorial career has brought him now to the directorship of the Concerts Colonne in Paris and a co-conductorship at the Paris Opera. The soloist at the Lewisohn Stadium was another eminent French artist, the violinist Henry Merckel, who, like Mr. Paray, had never visited this country before.

* * *

The program was chosen entirely from French music of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and though certain famous names were absent—Vincent d'Indy's, for instance—the selection was representative. Doubtless for climactic reasons the oldest composer came last—Berlioz, with the "Minuet of Will-o'-the-Wisps," the "Dance of the Sylphs," and the rousing "Rakoczy March" from "La Damnation de Faust." The composers figuring earlier in the program were, in the order of listing, Lalo, Saint-Saëns, Dukas, Chabrier, Debussy, Fauré, and Ravel. Mr. Merckel's talents were displayed in the Saint-Saëns Concerto in B minor, which stands up well as one of the best concertos for the violin composed in the nineteenth century.

Mr. Paray was an exceedingly active figure on the podium, but one felt that his physical demonstrations were in no wise extraneous, but absolutely related to the music. In a word, he conducted with his whole body. Score he used only while leading a finely adjusted accompaniment to the concerto.

In the first number, the unduly neglected Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys", he disclosed at once his vitalizing energy, his masterly control, his keen rhythmic feeling and his unfailing sense of design. Later on he proved his ability to grasp and project the moods of widely differing compositions—whether Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes," Fauré's "Pavane," or Ravel's "La Valse," and the humor and drama with which he read the Dukas "Apprenti Sorcier" will be cherished in the memory.

* * *

Mr. Merckel, though he had to contend with a humid atmosphere, played with fine skill and a gratifying knowledge of style. The audience, one of the smallest of the Stadium season in this incurious city, included the soloist in the ovations it accorded the conductor. The orchestra, furthermore, had not been heard to such advantage this season, and part of the improvement was undoubtedly due to the return to the traditional seating—the second violins, not the cellos, on the right of the conductor.

On the immediately preceding evenings Stadium patrons faced the ministrations of three conductors. Frieder Weissmann continued his labors on July 18 and 19. On the following evening Alexander Smallens led an all-Sibelius program with Efrem Zimbalist as soloist. Charles O'Connell, at the Stadium, officiated on July 21, 22, and 23.

Mr. Weissmann introduced to the Stadium Horace Johnson's agreeable "Imagery" Suite and to the United States two pretty, but unimportant, dances by the Argentine composer Julian Aguirre.

Mr. O'Connell charged his first program heavily with Bach, all in transcription for orchestra except the C minor Concerto for two claviers and orchestra, in which the pianists, Daniel Ericourt and Mieczyslaw Münz, distinguished themselves. For the "popular" program presented the next evening there was a charming soloist in Lucy Monroe.

The all-Sibelius evening, attracting a large audience, was especially noteworthy for Mr. Zimbalist's surpassing treatment of the Violin Concerto, in which he had sympathetic collaboration from Mr. Smallens.

Provincetown—25 Years

By Dorothy Adlow

Provincetown, Mass.

Much has happened in American art life since the Provincetown Art Association offered its first exhibition 25 years ago. That small settlement seemed then, through sheer geographical inaccessibility, to be remote, and free to work out a native, characteristic style. But from the beginning, harmony was lacking among resident artists, for the accustomed rift separated conservatives from liberals. The history of the annual displays over a quarter-century parallels the wasteful and humorless strife elsewhere in the United States between academic and experimental artists.

In the earlier years, there was something that belonged peculiarly to Cape Cod; the surrounding sea, the arduous life of the fisherfolk, the wholesome effect of the environment upon the visual fantasy of the artist. Cape Cod was envisioned in raw and riotous color, or in dour and turgid hues; it was sliced into cubical sections; its old churches and small dwellings were poised on perilous angles; its tall hollyhocks, pink petunias, glaring white dunes, and rolling surf were depicted with the briskness and abandon, the audacity, and freedom which characterized the modern artists who had begun to settle there. The academicians proved they could keep cool and disciplined under any circumstances, and they continued, unperturbed by the elements, to paint likenesses, still-lifes and dignified landscapes.

At first, hostility was frank and open. Later, differences gave way to necessity and the trend of the times. Soon the two groups consented to exhibit together, and today the visitor is not at all sure whether a certain artist is whig or tory, so much have artists changed and borrowed from each other, and become subdued.

In the twenty-fifth season the Provincetown Art Association proves that differences have been patched up, outwardly at least, and that comradeliness prevails. But there are signs of new conflicts which sadden this Provincetown enthusiast. Missing from the catalogue are the names of several outstanding native artists, courageous, gifted artists who have bestowed a special reputation on this outlying fishing village. On the other hand, in what seems an obvious attempt to furnish ballast to a yearly show, artists of other communities have been invited, artists who are well known and who are meant to be, shall we say, drawing cards. As a result, the Provincetown exhibition begins to resemble something we may have seen in St. Louis or San Francisco.

* * *

While we are happy to see good works of art, no matter where they are shown, we are deeply disappointed not to find our native favorites who in the proverbial fashion are least honored at home. In the past we even enjoyed the unevenness of the annual exhibition, the oddities, the amateurish attempts, the strenuous experimentation that did not always come off. Such displays have character and essence which should be preserved before initiative gives way entirely to standardization. There is among the Provincetown natives a tenacity and independence, an utter unwillingness to conform to market demands. Such traits should be fostered and nourished.

Notwithstanding these woeful complaints, there are still some interesting items in this twenty-fifth annual. Painters like Stuart Davis and Fritz Pfeiffer continue to speak to us in the language of dot and dash, undulation and zigzag. These artists are not purely abstract, for they mean to describe feeling and form in what to them is a more cogent method of address. Fellow artists like Florence Brillinger are less abstract but more allusive, in the tenuous manner of the Russian, Marc Chagall. And then there are artists like Charles Kaeselau who use paint to conjure some darksome mystery, as in "The Haunted House—Eastham," or as in Coulton Waugh's "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

* * *

It is becoming common practice for American painters to play a dramatic note and to use the accents and contrasts permissible in paint to evince some theatrical effect. Charles Heinz, Bruce Mckain, Heinrich Pfeiffer are all painters who handle pigment robustly, imparting to it a rich, dense quality. In one way or another, peculiar traits of the native scene are fixed in color by Tod Lindenmuth, Ross Moffett, George Yater, George Elmer Browne, and the erstwhile fisherman, John Enos. In graphic art and water color there are many contributions from local artists of merit such as Russell West, John Gregory, Donald Eitherstine, Blanche Baxter, and Rita Byrd.

Among the guest exhibitors are Kuniyoshi, Sidney Laufman, Susumi Hirota, Robert Phillip, Ernest Fiène, Henry Varnum Poor, Niles Spencer, Allan Rohan Crite. Mexican subjects modeled in terra cotta by Margo Allen add great distinction to the exhibition. In their flexible modeling they contrast with the firm, concise carving in pieces contributed by Chaim Gross. Towering above all the sculptures is a stalwart torso modeled with vigorous realism by the Bostonian, Arnold Geissbuhler.

The Provincetown exhibition seen as a whole is a revelation of the concentrated activity in the fine arts in America today. While the art of painting is now in a critical stage as it seeks some mooring, the art of sculpture is experiencing renaissance in the hands of a growing group of skilled craftsmen.

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Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 810,650
1939 volume to date 126,075,445
1938 volume to date 154,359,893

Market Leaders Generally Lower; Few Edge Forward

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—A few favorites managed to edge forward in today's stock market but the general run of leaders continued to give ground.

The trend was moderately downward from the start and, in the final hour, declines of fractions to more than a point predominated. Dealings, however, were relatively sluggish.

There was little change in the hopeful business picture and the financial district refused to get excited over the U. S.-Japanese rift. At the same time, some traders inclined to stand aside to await more definite signs of the market's next direction.

Prominent in the downward trend were U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Western Union, Air Reduction, Chrysler, and General Motors.

Rails and utilities were just about where they finished yesterday. Modest advances were posted for du Pont, Allied Chemical, Loft, American Can, Union Carbide and General Electric.

Bond Trading Narrow

Japanese loans showed a little fight in the bond market today while domestic issues ambled along a straight and narrow path.

The Far Eastern bonds were hammered down following American abrogation of a 1911 trade treaty with Japan but losses today were limited to fractions. One government issue, in fact, edged forward but volume was slim.

Slight losses were in the majority elsewhere although business news was still on the cheerful side. Brokers said the price recessions were due mainly to inertia on the part of buyers.

Marked down were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Remington Rand 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F." International Hydro Electric 6s and Northern Pacific 4s managed small gains.

United States Government bonds were neglected.

Norfolk & Western Net For June Above Year Ago

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Net income of the Norfolk & Western Railway for June was $2,222,347, an increase of $1,185,851 over June, 1938. This amounted to $1.53 per share earned on common stock, compared with 68 cents per share in June last year.

Net income the first six months of this year was $8,363,621, an increase of $3,847,142 over the like period last year. Earnings on common stock for the six months amounted to $5.62 per share compared with $2.88 in the like period in 1938.

Business Personals

C. D. Marshall, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Koppers United Company, has resigned that position and will be succeeded by J. T. Tierney. Mr. Tierney will continue as President and Mr. Marshall will retain his membership on the Board. Mr. Tierney will also be Chairman of the Board of Koppers Company, resigning his position as President of this unit of the Koppers organization.

M. H. Montross, manager of the Wisconsin Valley Division of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation since 1933, has been elected to the board of directors of the company, according to an announcement by J. P. Pulliam, President.

Irving A. Sartorius and David F. Engel of the New York Stock Exchange firms of Sartorius & Smith and Engel & Co., respectively, have consolidated the two firms under the name of Sartorius, Engel & Co.

The resignation of Luke E. Keeley, of Boston, as Associate General Counsel of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a post he has held since April, 1934, has been announced. He will return to Boston to re-enter the private practice of law on Aug. 1. Mr. Keeley organized and headed the litigation division of the HOLC, which included foreclosure activities.

C. Shelby Carter, President of First New England Corporation, announces that Karl A. Heidinger, a vice-president of the corporation, has been elected also to the post of treasurer and a member of the board of directors.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —In so far as the prospects for a more normal completion of this particular phase of recovery movement in the form of a buying climax is concerned, we should delay drawing any fresh deductions until Monday at least. We feel that it will prove more of a "test" day than either Friday or today.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Cocoa: A fair actuals business has been passing, but despite the fact that shipment offers remain restricted, grinders have been unwilling to follow advances. We believe that any increase in speculative demand should promote further shortcovering for trade account. Hides: Indications for the fall shoe run are excellent and with any improvement in business conditions higher prices seem likely. Therefore favor accumulation. Crude rubber: Although the outlook for rubber is more clouded than it was a week ago, it still appears that slightly higher prices can well be witnessed.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jul 28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— 1/8
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	4	23⅛	23	23⅛	Jul 28
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	Jul 25
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	56	55	55	—2
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	Jul 28
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jul 28
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅝	⅝	Jul 28
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 25
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	2	7½	7⅜	7½	Jul 27
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 27
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	172	172	172	+ ¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 28
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 28
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	4	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 28
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jul 28
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	3	18⅛	18¼	18¼	Jul 28
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	33	33	33	—1
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	14¼	14	14	Jul 28
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	44	44	44	
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	
35	17⅛	Am Car & Fdy	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
55	32	Am Car pf	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 28
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	129	129	129	Jul 27
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7½	7½	7½	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 25
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 28
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 26
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 27
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	8	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 27
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 28
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 28
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 28
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	6	21	21	21	Jul 24
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5⅝	5½	5½	Jul 28
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	53	53	53	Jul 28
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	12⅞	12½	12⅝	Jul 28
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	2	3	3	3	
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 28
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jul 26
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	5	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	9	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	67	67	67	Jul 28
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	Jul 27
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	9	46½	46¼	46½	
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	140	140	140	Jul 28
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66½	66½	66½	—1½
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	5	26½	26½	26½	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 28
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13	13	13	Jul 22
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 28
91⅞	73⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	Jul 28
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 28
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	14	167⅞	167½	167½	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	86½	86	86½	+ ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150¼	150⅛	150⅛	—1⅜
8⅞	4½	Am Type Fdrs	7	6	6	6	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	20	11⅜	11⅛	11½	
93½	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	92	91	92	+1⅞
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Jul 28
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	35½	35	35½	Jul 27
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	s	30	30	30	Jun30
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	12	26⅝	26⅜	26½	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 28
27	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	9	26⅜	26	26¼	
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	27¾	27½	27½	Jul 28
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Jul 28
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	3	4⅛	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	43	43	43	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	10⅜	10½	10½	Jul 28
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 28
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	18	9⅛	8¾	8¾	Jul 28
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	58¼	58	58¼	Jul 27
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	5	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	59¾	59½	59½	Jul 28
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 25
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13	13	13	Jul 25
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 26
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	Jul 27
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	6	6	6	Jul 28
4⅝	1⅛	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jul 27
87⅛	33¼	Aviation Corp	24	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	23	12¼	11⅞	12	— ¼
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	9	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	65	8¼	7½	7¾	Jul 28
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	3	8¼	8	8	Jul 26
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	— ⅜
102⅜	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	Jul 13
126½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jul 25
9⅛	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
73⅝	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
55	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Jul 25
57⅞	39⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
80	60¼	Beth Steel	19	63⅛	62¾	63⅛	— ⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	+1
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅞
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	20	20	20	Jul 27
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	11	11	11	— ⅝
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	5	22½	22½	22½	Jul 26
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
21¾	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
32	16¾	Borg-War (½g)	11	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	Jul 28
2¼	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jul 28
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅞	8¾	Bridgeport Br	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 28
31⅞	16¼	Briggs-Mfg (½g)	7	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
40⅞	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	Jul 25
51¼	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51¼	51⅛	51¼	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 27
13⅛	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
14	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
45½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
29⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
7	4	Budd Mfg	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	22	22	22	Jul 27
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	31	31	31	
18⅛	11⅛	Burling Mills (1)	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 28
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	Jul 28
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13½	13⅛	13½	Jul 27
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 27
53	48½	Calif p pk (2½)	1	52⅝	52¾	52¾	Jul 21
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	Jul 28
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 28
20⅝	12	Can Dry G Ale	9	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
20½	13⅞	Carpent Stl.55g)	3	16½	16	16½	Jul 26
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	2	76	76	76	Jul 26
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Jul 25
28¼	13⅜	Celanese Corp	18	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	20⅜	20	20⅜	Jul 27
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	9	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 27
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Jul 28
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20	20	20	Jul 27
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jul 28
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	6	35	34¾	34¾	— ½
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	3	94½	94½	94½	Jul 27
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 28
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 27
1	⅝	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	Jul 28
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 27
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 24
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	4	11¾	11	11⅛	Jul 27
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	¼	¼	¼	Jul 26
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 25
20¾	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 28
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Jul 28
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	46	48	Jul 28
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 28
1⅛	⅜	C R I & P 6%pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 25
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13½	7	Childs Co	9	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	39	82¾	82½	82½	+1½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 28
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jul 28
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 28
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	42½	42½	42½	
35	21¼	CluettPeab(1½g)	18	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	3	129½	128¼	129½	+1¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 28
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jul 26
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(1½g)	2	32½	32	32	— ½
23¾	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 28
21⅞	14	Col Br A (.60g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
21⅝	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jul 27
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	41	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	4	85½	85¼	85½	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 25
30½	23⅝	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	28	28	26	Jul 26
94	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jul 27
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	5	48¾	47¾	48¼	— ⅜
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	2	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛	Jul 26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	55	55	55	+ ½
110½	106	Com Tev pf(4½)	1	109	109	109	Jul 27
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	18	1⅝	1½	1½	
70⅜	45⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68¼	67¾	67¾	—1¾
31¼	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	52	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (⅝g)	5	26⅜	26½	26½	— ⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
2½	1⅛	Consol Aircraft	1	20½	20½	20½	
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7¼	Jul 17
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	26	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ¼
107½	101⅜	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107	106¾	107	Jul 28
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Flm Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 27
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1¾k)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Jul 28
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	4	6⅝	6½	6½	Jul 28
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 22
3⅜	1¾	Consol'n Coal	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 27
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Fow pf(4½)	2	100⅞	100½	100½	Jul 28
16½	9½	Container Corp	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1½	1½	1½	Jul 28
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jul 25
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jul 26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
31½	20⅛	Cont Oil D (¾g)	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	27	27	27	—1⅜
66⅝	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	2	63	63	63	
176⅜	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175⅜	176	Jul 19
4⅞	3⅛	Coty Inc	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
2⅛	1⅜	Coty Internat	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
38	19½	Crane Co	9	24⅛	23½	23¾	— ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	104	104	104	Jul 28
32	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	1	32	32	32	
13	7½	Crosley Corp	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jul 28
40⅛	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Jul

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Find Roads Need To Raise Income $250,000,000 Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States railroads are today more than $800,000,000 in default on interest charges and can do nothing about it until they are placed in a position where they will be able to earn a wage for capital, which is now unwilling to invest in any save the most profitable roads, according to the report of a Round-Table on the transportation system just printed in the Fortune magazine. Fifteen transportation experts and two Fortune magazine editors constituted the Round-Table. The consensus was that the railroads need to increase their net income by approximately $250,000,000 a year.

"No member of the Round-Table is today prepared to support Government ownership of the railroads and many of us would regard it as a catastrophe," the report of the symposium says. "Nevertheless, we see a danger that the Government will take over the railroads by a process of default unless conditions are soon restored that will attract private capital to the industry.

Service Improves

"As far as actual service is concerned, the railroads, spurred by competitors, have made considerable technological progress in the past few years," it continues. "Nevertheless, the United States railroads have suffered a decline of 30 per cent in their freight traffic revenues and 44 per cent in their passenger traffic revenues since 1930. . . .

"Although some of the roads show good earnings, about one-third of the total mileage is in the hands of receivers or trustees and at least another third is in danger of bankruptcy. . . .

"Despite the increase in operating efficiency during the past few years, keen competition has produced duplication and waste, which cannot be eliminated by the efforts of any single carrier. A large part of this overhead could be eliminated by consolidation or co-ordination, resulting in the abandonment of certain plant.

Consolidation Would Help

"Similar savings would arise from the co-operative handling of package freight, a freight car pool, a central accounting clearing-house, the mass production of cars and locomotives and the elimination of circuitous routings.

"Under a system of consolidation and co-ordination, capital expenditures could be rationalized and staggered and competitive over-expansion avoided. Although it is possible to exaggerate the savings from these measures, a number of members of the Round-Table believe they would eventually total between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

"But the Round-Table does not believe that far-reaching consolidation can be effected so long as the restrictions imposed by the Transportation Act of 1920 for the preservation of competition remain. In view of the competition now offered by motor vehicles and the effective regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the popular fear of a railroad monopoly arising out of consolidations is no longer justified.

"We, therefore, strongly support the provision in the omnibus bill passed by the Senate May 25 repealing the 1920 restrictions on consolidation. . . ."

Favor Six Proposals

The Round-Table favored six major proposals as a means of increasing railroad earnings "without doing an injustice to any form of transport of imposing a heavier transportation cost on the country as a whole." They follow:

"1. The railroads and other forms of internal transport should be placed upon an equal basis in so far as regulation and alleged government subsidies are concerned, except during a promotion stage.

"2. The principle of low rates should be the constant aim of transportation policy, and the carriers and Interstate Commerce Commission should remove any unjust regional preferences and work toward the gradual simplification of the general rate structure.

"3. The railroads should reduce costs, possibly by $300,000,000 a year, through effecting consolidations and co-ordinations.

"4. Any workers adversely affected by such economies should be protected by a dismissal wage. If given communities cannot afford to suport given transportation facilities, such facilities should be either abandoned or frankly subsidized by the government.

"5. A temporary government transportation committee should be established to co-operate with the carriers in effecting these economies and to lay the foundations for a national transportation policy, aimed at developing each branch of transport in accordance with its inherent advantages.

"6. Although the rehabilitation of the railroads will contribute to general recovery, we can have a healthy transportation system only when we have a healthy economy."

Talk Includes Leaders

Members of the third Fortune Round-Table were Julius H. Barnes, President of the Erie and St. Lawrence Corporation; Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Leslie Craven, lawyer, of New York City and formerly valuation counsel for Western railroads; J. S. Crutchfield, Chairman of the Board of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., and a director of the Wabash Railway Company, and Fairman R. Dick, chairman of the Research Committee of the Transportation Association of America.

Also Joseph B. Eastman, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Bibb Graves, formerly Governor of Alabama; L. E. Keller, statistician of the Maintenance of Way Employees; John V. Lawrence, general manager of the American Trucking Associations; David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; A. C. Schier, general traffic manager of General Foods Corporation; Professor I. L. Sharfman, of the University of Michigan; John E. Slater, vice-President of American Export Lines; Charles L. Stillman, treasurer of Time, Inc., and a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Raymond Leslie Buell, Round-Table editor of Fortune magazine, and John K. Jessup, member of the Board of Editors of Fortune magazine.

Annual U. S. Agricultural Exports Maintain Low Level

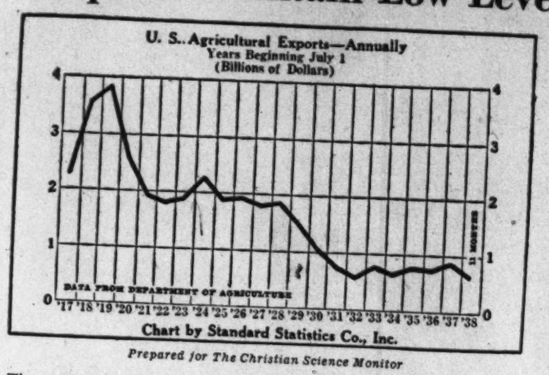

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of farm over-supplies dates back to the World War period, when acreage was expanded in order to supply the abnormal demand of the time. After hostilities were ended, the acreage under cultivation was excessive, a condition that became intensified when foreign nations attempted to grow more farm products in their desire for economic self-sufficiency.

As may be noted on the chart, exports last year were very little higher than at the depth of the depression, and, barring another war, the shrinkage in the foreign market appears to be a permanent one.

Tire Sales First 5 Months 105 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first five months of this year tire manufacturers sold an estimated 7,848,000 casings to the automobile industry, a gain of 105 per cent over last year's corresponding valume, according to a survey by Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

This increase, continues the report, exceeded by a substantial margin the 54 per cent expansion in automobile production, because a year ago car manufacturers were holding casing purchases to a minimum in an attempt to reduce stocks on hand.

"With the introduction of new automobiles scheduled about a month earlier this year, the low point in demand for original equipment tires should be passed about mid-July instead of in August or September, as has been the case in recent years," states the analysis. "Then, too, the period of low activity will be shorter than average for the automobile industry's model change-over will not take so long as in years when greater style and mechanical innovations have been ventured.

"Although it is too early to estimate the demand potentialities for the 1940 models, and consequently for original casings, certain favorable factors are present. Most important, of course, is the improvement in the general business outlook, for this should help clinch many sales that were postponed when economic conditions slackened early this year. It appears now that volume of tire sales will continue sufficiently above the 1938 level to result in a full-year gain of 30 to 35 per cent.

"Although the increase in renewal tire sales will not be so large as that expected of the original equipment business, a gain of at least 10 per cent appears certain. Cars turned out in the heavy production years of 1936 and 1937 are reaching the tire replacement stage. Furthermore, total registrations will be the highest on record and these machines will get considerably more use than they did a year ago. Naturally, this will mean a greater demand for renewal tires, which carry a much wider margin of profit than is obtained from original equipment casings.

"Manufacturers' sales to wholesalers and retailers totaled 12,924,000 casings during the five months ended with May, 1939, an increase of 33 per cent from the output a year ago. Naturally, this rate cannot be maintained, for monthly comparisons will soon be made with those 1938 months in which the trend was already pointing strongly upward."

B. & O. Operating Net Up Sharply for Half Year

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported its net railway operating income for the first half this year was $7,708,221, compared to $2,514,320 for the like period last year.

June income was $1,863,883, compared to $1,381,337 in June, 1938. Operating revenues for the first half of this year were $69,801,167, contrasted with $61,612,141 for the period last year. Operating expenses were $54,778,619, an increase of $3,218,007 over the 1938 period.

Lancashire Weighs Proposal to Scrap Its Surplus Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — A scheme to scrap 60,000 surplus Lancashire cotton looms was circulated recently by the central committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association to affiliated local associations.

Altogether there are about 480,000 looms in the Lancashire cotton industry—60,000 too many, in the opinion of experts who say these surplus looms are retarding the recovery of the industry.

Establishment of a Surplus Looms Board to buy the 60,000 uneconomic looms is one of the proposals of the draft scheme. This, it is estimated, would cost some £700,000 which could be raised by a guaranteed loan which would be met by a levy on working looms.

Under the scheme, an advisory committee, on which operatives would be represented, would be appointed by the Board of Trade, and power would be granted to provide for compensation to displaced workers.

Supporters of the scheme contend that until the industry rids itself of these surplus looms it will be practically impossible to get prices of piece goods onto a more economic level. The cost of the scheme would not add more than one per cent to weaving charges, but this amount would be saved several times over if the surplus looms are scrapped and firms are able to get on to full-time working, it is claimed.

A similar scheme is already in operation in the spinning branch of the cotton industry.

Cotton Spinning 82.2 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during June at 82.2 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 81.4 per cent for May this year, and 60.8 per cent for June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 25,546,376, of which 21,788,286 were active at some time during the month, compared with 25,645,960 and 21,975,222 for May this year, and 26,472,512 and 21,143,988 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June totaled 7,395,169,097, or an average of 289 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,575,184,637 and 295 for May this year, and 5,665,803,709 and 214 for June last year.

Low Exchange Threatens Film Firms in Far East

NEW YORK (AP)—Unless the Shanghai dollar recovers from its current low of between 8 and 9 cents in terms of the United States dollar, or Chinese duties are revised, American film companies may soon have to suspend Far East operations, Delbert Goodman, far eastern manager of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., said.

Chinese import duties, coupled with a maze of re-import levies payable in the Chinese customs gold unit of around 40 cents in terms of the U. S. dollar, is lifting Far East operating costs close to prohibitive heights, he pointed out. To add to the difficulty of doing business, while duties are paid at the rate of 40 cents per dollar, Chinese film theater box office intake is in the form of the local Shanghai dollar, worth about 8 or 9 cents in American money, which pares revenues.

In addition to the import duties levied on films entering Shanghai, re-import duties are levied when films routed to Indo-China, Hong Kong and other showing places are sent back to Shanghai again, Mr. Goodman said.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 27 compared with July 27, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $10,597,615.55 ($10,139,370.91); expenditures, $23,696,112.88 ($22,535,359.29); net balance, $2,636,653,347.41 ($2,129,927,094.41); working balance included $1,951,151,193.60 ($1,538,009,132.35); customs receipts for month, $22,326,595.89 ($19,835,318.62); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $261,478,699.70 ($270,158,758.53); expenditures, $733,188,447.87 ($700,980,717.78); excess of expenditures, $471,709,748.17 ($430,821,959.25); gross debt $40,654,635,660.87 ($37,187,743,512.11; gold assets, $16,232,607,280.11 ($13,002,270,928.59).

Sales at Retail 5 to 10 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Last week's retail trade tapered off a little from the preceding week, but activity of wholesalers and manufacturers held even, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review reported.

Pointing out that the demand for heavier and more expensive types of consumer goods remained strong, the review said:

"In the past activity in these goods has frequently accompanied active trading and rising prices in the security markets, and last week's record may be no exception.

"In comparisons with total retail trade last week few cities could report contraseasonal increases. In most centers the volume of sales held about even, and in a number of cities sales were markedly below those of the previous week."

In comparison with the volume of trade a year before, reports from representative cities throughout the country were more favorable.

"In general," the report continued, "gains over the same week last year ranged fairly evenly between 5 and 10 per cent across the country and the immediate effect of the drought in the Northeast has not been to diminish sales, but to cause a shift in the types of goods purchased.

"Few industries failed during the week to maintain their earlier July production, although most of them expect a Summer lull at this time.

"With retail inventories at low levels and retail trade diminishing only slightly, purchases by ultimate consumers are being translated almost immediately into sales for wholesalers. Added to replacement sales by wholesalers last week were orders for fall merchandise, much of it wanted for quick delivery."

Commodity Prices Decline to Lowest Level Since 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.4 per cent to the lowest level reached since early in August, 1934, during the week ended July 22, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Sharp declines in prices of farm products, says the report, particularly grains, livestock and cotton, largely accounted for the decline.

The all-commodity index fell to 75.2 per cent of the 1926 average and is 0.4 per cent below the corresponding week of June and 4.4 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to a decline of 1.7 per cent in the farm products group, building materials decreased 0.3 per cent, and foods, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals and drugs dropped 0.1 per cent. The hides and leather products and textile products groups advanced 0.4 per cent. Metals and metal products, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from last week.

The raw materials group index declined 0.9 per cent, primarily because of lower prices for agricultural commodities and anthracite.

Commodity groups	July 22	July 15	July 23	July 24
	1939	1939	1938	1937
All commodities	75.2	75.5	79.6	87.5
Farm products	62.2	63.3	69.3	87.5
Foods	67.5	67.6	74.3	86.0
Hides & leather prdtcs	93.2	92.8	92.4	107.6
Textile products	67.1	67.1	65.8	77.9
Fuel & lightings mtls	73.3	73.4	77.4	78.6
Metals & metal prdcts	93.3	93.3	95.3	96.8
Buildings materials	89.5	89.8	89.3	96.8
Chemicals and drugs	74.6	74.7	77.0	83.8
Housefurnishings gds	87.0	87.0	87.9	91.6
Miscellaneous	73.3	73.3	78.8	79.2
Raw materials	67.4	68.0	72.2	85.7
Semimanfctd articles	74.2	74.2	74.4	86.9
Finished products	79.4	79.6	82.8	88.9
All commodities other than farm prdcts	78.0	78.1	80.8	87.4
All commodities other farm prdcts & foods	80.4	80.4	81.6	86.3

Calif. Business Activity Continues Rise in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California business activity in June showed an improvement over May, continuing the rise which started in March, according to the current Business Outlook just released by the Wells Fargo Bank. The Wells Fargo index, which measures California business in terms of the 1923-25 average being equal to 100, stood at a preliminary June level of 99.6 per cent, as against 99.1 per cent in May and 94.8 per cent in June 1938.

Passenger-automobile sales in California last month (17,730 units) were 9 per cent above the preceding month and 34.5 per cent above June 1938; first six-months sales of 89,273 passengers cars were 30 per cent larger than in the same 1938 period, and 13,198 commercial-car sales were 4 per cent higher. Building permits for June ($19,272,919 at 57 California cities) dropped 11 per cent from May 1939 figures but were 13 per cent ahead of June 1938; first-six-months permits ($116,831,807) rose 21.5 per cent above those of the first half of 1938.

Total Flaxseed Crushed In Quarter Well Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports flaxseed crushed in the quarter ended June 30 totaled 173,800 tons, producing 124,822,694 pounds of linseed oil, compared with 111,681 tons of seed and 77,513,277 pounds of oil in the corresponding period a year ago.

Flaxseed on hand at mills June 30 totaled 54,817 tons, compared with 41,213 tons a year ago. Linseed oil stocks reported by crushers June 30 totaled 96,289,490 pounds, compared with 113,993,566 a year ago.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Ainsworth	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Ala Pw $7 pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
350	Alum Ltd (¼a)	130¾	130¼	130¼
25	Am G&E pf (6)	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Am Hard Rub	8½	8½	8½
100	Anch Post P	1½	1½	1½
200	Asso El Ind (.33g)	9½	9½	9½
2000	Asso G&E war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
100	Avery & S war	¾	¾	¾
100	Aviation & Tran	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5½	5½
300	Bath Iron Wks	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Beauit Mills	3½	3½	3½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Bickfords (1.30g)	15	14⅞	14⅞
100	Blue Ridge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Brewst Aero (.20g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Brown Rubber	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Can Col Airm	7½	7½	7½
200	Carrier Corp	14½	14	14
100	Catalin Am	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Centrif Pipe (.60)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	73	73	73
100	Chi Riv&Machc (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Childs pf	42½	42½	42½
200	Cockshutt Plow	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Colo Fuel & I war	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Colum O&G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Cons Cop'min (.15g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Cons Stl Corp	5	5	5
100	Cornuo G Min	1½	1½	1½
200	Courtaulds	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Crocker-Wh El M	5	5	5
100	Crown Drug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cuban Tob	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	DetGask&Mfg (½g)	9	9	9
100	East G&F 6pf	10	9⅞	9⅞
50	East G&F pr pf	20	19½	19½
600	El Bond & Sh	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	68⅜	68¼	68¼
200	El Bo&Sh55 pf (5)	60¾	60½	60½
100	El Pwr&L war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Esquire Inc (.60g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	67½	67½	67½
300	Fisk Rub	11	10¾	10¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
200	Gen El Ltd (.70)	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	39	39	39
200	Greent T&D	6⅛	6	6⅛
300	Grumann Aire C	15¾	15½	15½
200	Gul Oil (1)	32	32	32
100	Hall Lamp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Hartman Tob	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Humble Oil (1½)	58⅝	58½	58⅝
50	Hygrade Sylv (1½)	30	30	30
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Imp Tb Can (.40a)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Int Pap & Pow war	2½	2½	2½
100	Inters Home E (½)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Jacobs (F L)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Jer CP&L 5½spf(5½)	93	93	93
10	Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
100	Jones & Lau Stl	26	26	26
10	Kings C Ltg pf B (7)	90	90	90
100	Lakey Fdy&M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Lockheed Airc	26½	26½	26½
50	Lynch Corp (2)	31	31	31
200	Majestic Rad&T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Master Elec (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
200	McCord Rad B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Mead John (3a)	143	143	143
200	Mid West Corp	9½	9½	9½
300	Midland Stl (1g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Mock J Voeh (½g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Molybdenum	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Monogram Pict	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
90	Montg Ward A (7)	166¼	166	166¼
200	Mount Stl Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	90¼	90	90¼
300	Nat Rub Mch	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	N J Zinc (1½g)	54¼	54¼	54¼
300	Niag Hud Pow	7	7	7
200	Niag Sh Md B	5½	5½	5½
40	NorInPS6%pf	96½	96½	96½
50	NorInd PS 7%pf	107	106	106
600	Nor Sts Pw A	11	11	11
50	Ohio Brass B	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
600	Ok Nat Gas (½g)	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
550	Okla NatG cvpf (6)	110¼	109¾	110¼
100	PacG&E 6pf (1½)	35	35	35
100	PantepecOilVen	5½	5½	5½
210	Penin Tel pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾
100	Pennroad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	PaWat&Pow (3½g)	78	78	78
2000	Phoenix Sec	8⅝	8	8⅝
50	Photo Sec pf	34	34	34
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Plough Inc (.45g)	10	10	10
475	PS Ind $7 prpf	80	78	80
150	PugSd P&L $5 pf	64½	64½	64½
100	PugSd P&L $6 pf	24¼	24¼	24½
200	Raytheon Mfg	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Reeves (D) (½)	8	8	8
200	Rio GrandeValO vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Root Pet	2	2	2
100	Royal Type (2¼g)	54	54	54
100	Samson Unit	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Seiberling Rub	8¼	8¼	8¼
1000	Seversky Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
150	Sher-Wms (2g)	98½	98½	98½
100	Simmons H&P	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Simplicity Pat	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Sonotone	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	SoCEdB pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Stand Inv pf	12½	12½	12½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
400	St Oil Neb	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	St Pow&L B	1	1	1
300	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Taggar	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Tubize Chat	11½	11¼	11½
50	Tubize Chat A	33	33	33
100	Union G Can 1.80a)	14	14⅜	14⅜
600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Lt&Pw A	1¾	1¾	1¾
1700	Unit Lt&Pw B	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Unit Lt&P pf	31	30½	30½
100	Unit Shipyds B	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	86½	86½	86½
200	U S Foil B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
100	Unit Stra new	⅞	⅞	⅞

National Steel Net Equal to 89c Share

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Steel Corporation reported net earnings of $1,958,755.04, equal to 89 cents per share on 2,198,967 shares, for the second quarter ended June 30.

This compared with net earnings of $1,005,863.22, equal to 46 cents per share, for the corresponding quarter of 1938.

Net earnings for the first six months of 1939 were $4,385,423.83, equal to $1.99 per share, against a profit of $2,094,498.72, equal to 96 cents per share, for the first half of 1938.

Boston & Maine Revenues Gain 13.06 P. C. in June

By the Associated Press

The financial statement of the Boston & Maine Railroad, just issued, disclosed an increase of 13.06 per cent in the road's revenues for the month of June, with the result that despite a $130,000 increase for maintenance charges, the deficit, after fixed charges, was reduced from $213,742.70 in June a year ago to $20,499.06 in June, 1939.

Freight revenue for the month was up 16.19 per cent, passenger revenue up 4.02 per cent and mail revenue up 8.56 per cent.

For the first half of the year, the statement showed, the road's revenues were better by $2,880,854.66, or 14.9 per cent, than for the first six months of 1938, mostly because of increased freight revenue. The deficit was cut for the six-month period from $2,634,148.78 in 1938 to $647,353.28 in 1939, after fixed charges.

Boston Stocks

July 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
0.60	Bos Edison	154½	154	154	154
..	Bos&Me st A pf	2	2	2	1⅞
..	Bos&Me st D pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	East Gas&F pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
..	Est G&F pr pf	20	19½	19¾	19½
..	East M SR 1 pf	65	65	65	65½
2.50	Eastern SS	4½	4½	4½	4½
	First Nat Stors	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¾
	Maine Cent pf	17	17	17	16¾
6.00c	NE Tel&Tel	119	119	119	119½
.25a	Narr Rae A	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	OldCo ctf dep	25c	25c	25c	25c
	Sulliv Mach	8	8	8	7
2.50	Un Shoe M	86½	86	86¾	87
1.50	Un Sh M pf	48	48	48	48¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Warner Bros. Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., reported net profit for the 39 weeks ended May 27 of $2,912,186, or 70 cents a common share, compared with $3,382,765, or $0 cents a share, in the period ended May 28, 1938.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.04	—.16	—.09
Today's close*	144.15	39.41	36.16
Previous close	144.11	39.57	36.25
1939 high	154.82	54.32	36.52
1939 low	121.44	34.14	30.71

*Preliminary.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Unit Wall Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	Util P&L pf	20	19½	20
10	West Md 1 pf	44	44	44

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
3	AlaPow 4½s'67	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
4	AlaPow 5s'56	103⅝	103½	103⅝
20	Am P&L 6s 2016	100	100	100
8	Ark P&L 5s'56	106⅛	106	106
4	As Gas 5s'53	67½	67½	67½
4	As G&E 5s'50	48½	45¾	45¾
1	AsG&E 4½s'49	43	43	43
100	Bell TCan 5s'55a	107½	107½	107½
8	Birm El 4½s'68	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Birm Gas5s'59	96	96	96
1	Can Pac 6s'42	102½	102½	102½
8	CenStEl 5½s'54	43	43	43
12	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	72¾	72½	72¾
5	Cit Ser 5s'58	76⅞	76½	76½
2	Cit Ser 5s'59	77	77	77
100	Cit S Pw 5½s'52	87¾	87½	87⅞
2	Cont G&E 5s 'BA	92¾	92¾	92¾
8	Denver G&E 5s'49	107½	107½	107½
2	Det Int Br 6½s'52	5	5	5
2	Det Int Br 4s '52A	65	64⅞	65
4	Elec P&L 5s 2027	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
2	Fet Water 5½s'54	90	90	90
10	Fla P&L 5s'54	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
5	Fla Pow 4s'66C	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Garr E&G 5s'44 st	99¾	99	99¾
1	Geo Pow 5s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Ill Pow & L 5s'56 C	103⅝	103½	103½
4	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Ind Ec 5s'51 C	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
5	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	47	47	47
3	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	49½	49½	49½
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	53¾	53	53
32	Inters Pow 5s '57	73	72½	72½
2	Interst Pr Svc 4½s'58	101⅞	101½	101½
8	Is Pub Svc 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Jer CenP&L4½s'61 C	105½	105½	105½
11	Ky Util 5s '61 H	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	110	110	110

17-32 17-32 17-32

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Lib McN&L 5s'42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6	Lou P&L 5s'57	107	106⅝	106⅞
2	Milw G Lt 4½s'67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Minn P&L 4½s'78	102¼	102¼	102¼
17	Miss Pow 5s'58	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
2	Nevada Cal E 5s'56	84	83¾	83⅞
1	NE ng G&E 5s'50	70¼	70¼	70¼
2	N Eng G&E 5s'47	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	N Eng Pow 5s'48	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	NYPen&Oh 4½s 50owa	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
8	NY St E&G 4½s'80	104½	103⅞	103⅞
5	No Bos Lt P 3½s'47	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	57½	57½	57½
3	Nor west El 6s'45 st	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Nor west P S 5s'57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Ohio Pr 6s'62	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Ohio Pow 3½s'68	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Ok Na Gas5s'46	110¾	110½	110¾
1	Ok Na Gas4½s'51a	105½	105½	105½
2	Okla P&W 5s'46	102⅝	102	102⅛
3	PenCenP&L 4½s'77	100	100	100
1	PeoGasL&C 4s'81b	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	PeoGasL&C4s½'81d	100	100	100
3	PhilaEIP5½s'72	112½	112½	112½
1	PugSdP&L 5½s'49	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
8	PugSdP&L 5s'50c	93	93	93
8	QueensBorG 5½s'52	90¼

Commerce and Finance

Typewriter Concerns Charged With Anti-Trust Violation

Business and Industry

Associated Gas Is Ready to Sell Southern Units

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Gas and Electric Co., controlling one of the most extensive utility systems in the United States, revealed it was willing to sell or barter its Southern properties to achieve a unified set-up.

It has informed the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, the company said in its annual report, that it was ready to dispose of the Southern group "as and when satisfactory prices or exchanges can be obtained."

The Southern group, as outlined in the company's tentative integration plan filed with the SEC last November to conform with the Utility Holding Company Act, is comprised of properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Valued at $135,000,000

The asset values of these properties, it was figured roughly, totals $135,000,000 to $140,000,000.

Among communities served are Columbia, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; St. Petersburg and Orlando, Fla.; Waycross, Ga., and Bowling Green and Frankfort, Ky.

Most of the Tennessee properties, it was pointed out, recently were sold to public agencies for handling TVA power.

Actual deals for sale of the Southern properties, it was said, may require several years to consummate. So far as could be ascertained, no important transfers are in sight immediately.

The 1935 Holding Act required simplification of power set-ups both along corporate and geographical lines.

Disposal of the Southern units would leave Associated Gas and Electric concentrated in a Middle Atlantic system covering the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia.

Other Disposals Possible

Twenty-four other operating properties, mostly west of the Mississippi River, were mentioned in the tentative integration plan as likely to be sold or traded when opportunity arose.

The Southern units adjoin the systems principally of the Stone & Webster, Commonwealth & Southern and Electric Bond & Share interests. Since these also presumably would be working toward geographical unification, it was inferred any deals likely would be worked out with these big systems mostly.

The Associated interest in Southern Ice Co., Inc., was sold recently.

The company said its sales of electricity in "recent months have shown encouraging increases" after a 3.2 per cent decline in output by its subsidiaries last year. At the end of last year, it reported, customers of the system numbered 1,762,029, an increase of 48,249 for the year and 336,000 above the 1929 total.

Bank Clearings Hit Five Weeks' High

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended July 26 rose to the highest level in five weeks and topped the comparable 1938 week by a good margin, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

A good showing at New York where a year-to-year advance was recorded for the first time in seven weeks, helped the upturn.

Latest total clearings stood at $5,197,256,000, or 11.7 per cent ahead of $4,651,240,000 for the like 1938 week and were $326,071,000 more than the preceding week.

A rise of 10.3 per cent carried New York dealings to $3,147,012,000 from $2,853,828,000 last year. Turnover at outside cities was $2,050,244,000, or 14.1 per cent above $1,797,412,000 a year ago.

Prominent advances over last year outside of New York included Richmond 29.1 per cent, Pittsburgh 23.3, Atlanta 22.7, Detroit 21.6, Dallas 19.2, Cincinnati 18.7, Cleveland 18.5, New Orleans 17.4.

Chicago clearings of $288,500,000 were 11.5 per cent more than $258,800,000 a year ago.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Flint Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Economics in the Modern World: The Laborer and His Hire

Last of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By and large the position of American labor has substantially deteriorated during the present decade. This is not the general impression. Nevertheless, when the whole story is added up, this appears to be the case.

The superficial evidence of an improved status for labor is to be seen on every hand. Hours of labor have shrunk sharply. Average hourly wages in the manufacturing industries are well above those of the nineteen-twenties. And the earning power of these hourly wages is substantially higher than ten years ago.

In fact "real" hourly wages, or the purchasing power of the actual hourly wage, have increased about 27 per cent since the unhappy year of depression, 1932.

Rise in Wage Rates

By contrast the rise in "real" hourly wages from the bottom of the 1921 depression to the top of the nineteen-twenties' prosperity in 1929 was only about 15 per cent. In typical industries like steel and railroading, hourly wages were cut temporarily in the depths of the depression, but the cut was soon restored, and further increases of 10 to 15 per cent have been added on top.

Efforts or hopes of employers to get some wage cuts in the 1937-1938 "recession" came to nothing. Hourly wage rates rode through that fleeting spell of hard times as unscathed as a motorcycle through a flaming hoop. Wage cuts in small industries are now extremely unpopular and in large industries they are impossible.

This is only the beginning of the evidence that labor is better off in this decade than in the last. Many laws have been written in labor's favor and many unions formed. One of the major purposes of the NRA was the uniform lifting of minimum wage rates throughout particular industries. The Walsh-Healey Act prescribed minimum wages and working conditions for firms supplying the government.

The Wagner Act set up the National Labor Relations Board to wipe out company unions and foster industry-wide noncraft unionization. The Wages and Hour Act of 1938 was set up to enforce nationally a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a maximum week of 44 hours (making a minimum weekly pay check of $11.00) and to raise these standards gradually in seven years to 40 cents an hour and 40 hours maximum work-week.

Labor Develops Power

Favored by the National Labor Relations Act by the friendliness of the Washington Administration and by the political weakness of employers union leaders' powers have been greatly increased. The automobile industry and the largest steel unit U. S. Steel Corporation, have been organized by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In the soft-coal industry the United Mine Workers have become strong enough to modify this year the traditional agreement with operators so as to shut out opposing organizations. In the shipping industry the powerful and militant National Maritime Union has virtually superseded the old-line and comparatively quiet International Seamen's Union.

Unions have developed even in regular government service, and most remarkable achievement of all, a successful fighting union has been formed under left wing guidance among government relief recipients; has obtained signal favor at Washington, and has taken a large hand in the hiring and firing of personnel on federal make-work jobs.

Still further, wage earners have been favored by various other kinds of federal legislation. The Department of Agriculture has large authorizations for the help of sharecroppers, and has used its powers under sugar control to squeeze out higher wages for field pickers from beet sugar farmers.

The Social Security Act of 1935 has forced substantial and growing contributions out of employers for unemployment insurance and old-age benefit payments, amounting already to about $1,000,000,000 a year.

These and many other reasons may be cited to show that labor's status has improved substantially in recent years—much more than in the 'nineteen-twenties.

But this is not the whole story.

On the other side must be placed two major facts. In the first place, there are still over 10,000,000 persons in the United States involuntarily unemployed. And in the second place American labor has become suddenly and heavily dependent for its pay checks, living standards, and freedom of movement on politics. These two facts spell, either as cause or result, economic insecurity in large letters.

The basic reason for this growing insecurity is being argued daily. The insecurity has been blamed on the alleged economic stupidity of the present Washington administration. It has been laid on Washington's tropismatic zest for power, the profit-motive in the business of politics. It has been called the natural aftermath of the World-War.

It has been attributed to the unsettled international situations, to the New Deal's preference for reform over recovery, and to spiteful sabotage by industrial "leaders" and economic royalists. It has even been laid quite frequently by the picturesque phrase-makers among the Marxian fellow travellers to some imagined "senility" of the "capitalist system."

Insecurity of jobs seems chiefly due, however, to the disappearance of desirable free land—the pushing of the frontier to the Pacific, and the peopling of the wilderness. The cottage or household economy, as an easy escape from the rigors of a money system that never quite uses all its manpower, has disappeared, just as it was wiped out in eighteenth century England by the enclosures. No more can waves of migration move westward with every spell of hard times. And, as in England the end of the cottager on the waste, so here the end of the frontier farmer, has meant a growing pressure of willing labor on the market.

Net Loss— Five Million Jobs

There are over 10,000,000 unemployed, which is nearly 10,000,000 more than in 1929. This does not mean that there has been a net loss of nearly 10,000,000 jobs. There has been a net loss of only about 5,000,000 jobs. There are 5,000,000 fewer employed than in 1929. But during the 10 years there has been a net addition of about 5,000,000 to the people wanting jobs. The addition still goes on yearly at the rate of about 600,000 a year, or 50,000 a month, as the youngsters grow up. This addition to the ranks of job-seekers will continue until the present low birthrate causes the population to steady and the proportion of young people looking for work to shrink.

At the peak of the 1937 prosperity, private employment had taken up a good deal more of the unemployed than at present. The total unemployed at that time was estimated around 8,000,000. Wages were being jacked up fast, and improved labor-saving machinery, plus the overhead economies of near-capacity operation, were rapidly offsetting the increase in hourly wage-rates by increasing the hourly output per man. Then came the 1937-1938 "recession," and by the first half of 1938 the unemployed had increased to nearly 12,500,000, while unit costs rose sharply because man-output-per-hour dropped sharply.

Since then output per man-hour, according to National Industrial Conference Board statistics, has risen swiftly from 100 per cent of 1929 up to 126 per cent, and the status of those fortunate enough to have jobs has much improved. The workers counted in these figures ("all wage-earners in 25 manufacturing industries") are now getting about 20 per cent more per hour than in 1929, but they are turning out over 25 per cent more, so unit costs are about 95 per cent of 1929. On a weekly basis these workers are averaging only about 37 hours where they averaged 48 hours in 1929, and for the shortened week they are getting about $26.25 where they were getting $28.50. They have lost about $2.50 in wages but gained 11 hours of leisure.

Labor Depends on Politics

But the other side of the picture is that re-employment has barely gained since last summer on the normal addition of youthful jobseekers. There were almost exactly 1,000,000 more people employed in March, 1939, than in March, 1938—but there were only about 680,000 fewer unemployed. There are still over 3,000,000 more unemployed than there averaged in the peak post-depression year 1937, or about 11,500,000.

That labor's life and hope depends more and more on politics in recent years has not seemed dangerous to most people and of course does not seem dangerous at all to politicians, statesmen, or labor leaders. Yet there are many danger signals.

In the first place, the presence of the huge body of unemployed makes it more difficult to maintain wage-rates, particularly for unskilled labor, than it was in the nineteen-twenties. The dikes of politics must be reared on the wall of custom to protect the haves in the world of labor against the have-nots. Moreover, because politics is just as dependent on labor as labor on politics, the weight is thrown in favor of the largest voting group most in need of protection. This forces up unskilled or marginal wage-rates and destroys the established margins between these and skilled rates.

Moreover, the relief being given to the unemployed, never as desirable as regular work, grows more precarious. Every year the ranks of the WPA are full of alarms about bruited reductions. A WPA cut of 33 per cent is projected in the budget. Every two years the relief rolls are raised sharply a few months before election, for obvious reasons, then rudely lowered in the name of economy.

Costs of Unemployed

Again, the overhead cost of the political support of the unemployed is terrific. It is generally supposed that the $20,000,000,000 borrowed by the Federal Government in recent years has been necessitated by an approximately equivalent outlay for relief. Actually, the "ordinary" costs of government have been raised by so much (between 30 and 50 per cent) that if total outlays were cut back to revenues, there would be nothing left for relief. In other words, "regular" government expenses have eaten up the seed corn of added taxability of the American economy, leaving nothing available for relief but borrowings.

The power to do things for people is the power to do things to them. Labor's living costs have been increased to please the farmer just as the farmer's living costs have been increased to please the worker. Sales and excise taxes take a billion dollars a year more from the propertyless than 10 years ago. The revenues from the pay-roll taxes—both those paid by the employer and those borne by the worker—have been spent, and when the day for benefit payment comes, they will have to be raised again—very likely from another generation of workers.

Beyond a certain point experience seems to show that increase in the power of the state is at the expense of the worker. That point has certainly not been reached yet, but it seems nearer. Labor combinations were a crime in England 150 years ago, when the enclosures had knocked the economic props from under the propertyless town and manor laborer, and the mercantile class had not yet knocked the props from under the Hanovers. In Germany the trade and labor unions have been frankly broken up, and in Russia they have been shorn as close as Samson. The right to strike, the right to quit work, and the right to get into a new job, are never natural rights under a paternal state.

Business Failures at '39 Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended July 20 dropped to 200, lowest for any full week thus far in the year, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 212 in the preceding week and 215 a year ago.

Typewriter Trust And Tire Concerns Under Indictment

NEW YORK (AP)—Six typewriter manufacturing firms and their presidents have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to fix prices and operate a monopoly in the $50,000,000-a-year industry.

Those indicted: Underwood Elliott Fisher Company of Delaware; Underwood Elliott Fisher Company of New Jersey; Remington Rand, Inc., of Delaware with offices in Buffalo; Royal Typewriter Company of New York; L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., of Syracuse and L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc. of New Jersey.

Also, Philip D. Wagoner, President of the Underwood firms; James H. Rand, Jr., of Remington Rand; Edmund C. Faustmann, of Royal, and Hurlbut W. Smith of the L. C. Smith & Corona firms.

The indictment alleged that the defendants formed a coalition in 1930 to eliminate competition and that they now controlled 95 to 98 per cent of the trade. The executives often met, it said, in the exclusive Union League and Cloud Clubs in New York.

The Government acted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, accusing the defendants of entering into written agreements relative to prices, discounts, and trade-in allowances for used typewriters and setting a standard price on new machines.

Prices on new machines were raised from $105 to $115.50 in three years under the agreement, the indictment said.

The defendants were also accused of consulting on bids and submitting identical offers.

Maximum penalties upon conviction are two years in jail and a $10,000 fine for each individual and $10,000 fine for the firms.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29 (AP)—Three major tire manufacturing companies and two nationally known retail distributors were indicted by the Franklin County Grand Jury today for fraudulent and misleading advertising in the sale of automobile tires.

Indicted were: Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Sears & Roebuck Co., Western Auto Supply Co., and Meyer Hoffman, of Columbus, doing business as the Power Oil Co., and The Tire Mart.

Complaints of the Columbus Better Business Bureau that the companies advertised one grade of tire either specifically or by inference and sold a lower grade resulted in the indictments. The maximum penalty for conviction on the charge, a misdemeanor, is 2 days in jail and a $100 fine.

Assistant Prosecutor Daniel S. Webber, Jr., asserted that some of the objectionable advertisements were released to newspapers through advertising distributors.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The German sneer at the new arms credits, which are to be provided under the Overseas Trade Guarantees Bill, is in some respects justified. No one pretends that these are credits which would be given in the normal course of trade. Such business is already covered under the Export Credits Act, passed earlier this year.

What the new bill will do is to extend the present limit of £10,000,000 for credits "considered to be in the national interest" up to £60,000,000. And that sum is exclusive of interest; the total sum, including interest, which may be guaranteed under the Bill may well reach £90,000,000 or £100,000,000.

The extra £50,000,000 has been practically allotted in its entirety to Britain's new allies and political friends. Indeed, the probability is that their applications for defense finance reached an appreciable higher total.

In the operation of the new system of guarantees, several important differences, compared with the existing export credits, are noticeable.

Bills Marketable

The bills arising from the export credits scheme are freely marketable in normal times, since they are endorsed by the department concerned, and fulfill the money market's requirements, since they are for relatively short periods, and are self-liquidating in the normal course of trade. But the arms credits may run for anything up to 15 years. Such a period is too long for the requirements of the discount market, and hence the Board of Trade is taking powers to hold the bills which it guarantees, by means of advances from the Treasury. The Board will, of course, be able to sell the bills if it sees fit to do so, but it is evident that the arms credits will usually provide a type of security which, unless special marketing facilities are organized in the City, would not appeal strongly to the money market houses.

Hitherto, export credits have been restricted to British manufactures, and cases have frequently occurred in the past when export business could not be transacted with the assistance of the credits, owing to the necessity for appreciable local expenditure in the importing country—such, for example, as local labour for installing a bridge fabricated in Great Britain.

The new arms credits system admits such cases by making a guarantee available for the cost of works in the importing country to the extent of one-third of the cost of the British manufactures involved. Thus a contract for £3,000,000 of British equipment might be accompanied by a guarantee of expenditure up to £1,000,000 on local works necessary to install it.

Whether the new guarantees will fully satisfy the needs of Britain's allies, and whether the pre-occupation with our domestic defence program will permit the immediate export of arms and manufactures of service for war have yet to be seen. But the speeding up of British arms production—particularly in the air arm—has now become impressive, and in the near future, at any rate, some part of current production could probably be released for export.

Building Societies Bill

The Building Societies Bill has now virtually completed its Committee stages. This measure was introduced, in the first place, to put the law regarding "collateral security" beyond doubt.

Hitherto, the societies have limited their advances to about 75 per cent of the appraised value of properties, except when the latter were supported by additional, or "collateral," security.

The most common form of collateral security is the "builder's pool"—which consists partly of cash deposits made by the builder, and partly of his personal guarantees to the society. Armed with such additional security, the societies have in recent years extended their advances on house property from the basic level of 75 per cent to 95 per cent in many cases.

A High Court decision some months ago confirmed this practice, but since the sums involved run into hundreds of millions of pounds, the Bill was introduced to set the point beyond doubt.

It imposes a set of restrictions on mortgage advance business involving the use of collateral security—and the majority of advance business today does involve collateral security, in one form or another. It will safeguard the house-purchaser against any misconception that the building society warrants the quality of the house concerned—if the society does not contract out of the liability in writing, it will actually be responsible. Commissions will be regulated, and the machinery of property inspection strengthened.

Finally, to encourage better building standards, special loan facilities are to be accorded to certified houses, which attain standard requirements of construction.

The present position of the building society movement in this country suggests that, for the time being, they have reached a peak of achievement. Mortgage business is showing some decline—a fact which is not surprising in view of the tremendous rate of lending which has occurred since 1933. At the same time, uncertainty regarding the position of the societies in the event of war has affected the attitude of shareholders and depositors regarding their security.

The majority of building society creditors are probably unaware of the rules of the societies, by which shares and deposits are technically withdrawable only on notice. In the past, the movement has usually paid share and deposit withdrawals virtually on demand, or at very short notice. While the societies would be anxious not to change this practice without good reason, their present scale of liquidity might involve insistence upon due notice in the event of any acceleration of withdrawal due to political fears.

More Employment

Month after month, the employment returns reach news highs. Between January and June, the number of unemployed fell by no less than 689,000, and in June itself the fall amounted to 142,700. Already, the level of unemployment is as low as in September, 1937, at the height of the boom. Another return like that of June would see the total reduced to the lowest level since 1929, when unemployment fell to 1,118,000.

The actual volume of unemployment is now 1,349,579. Of this total, some 268,000 have been out of work for less than six weeks. A bedrock minimum of unemployment of 750,000 is the lowest conceivable total; hence the maximum possible further recruitment into employment can be put at 600,000—a total somewhat less than the number of persons brought into work since the beginning of the year.

Defense expenditure for the past six months totals just over £250,000,000. Over the next six months, this sum will be far exceeded, and its industrial effect consequently magnified. The prospect of serious labor shortages—already some are evident in key industries—is opening up.

Santa Fe Manager

Earle E. McCarty

Appointed General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Lines. Mr. McCarty was formerly Assistant, to the Vice-President of the Operating Department, with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds John R. Hitchcock, retired.

Office Appliance Makers Expected To Show 15 P. C. Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that the manufacturers of office appliances and equipment will show a 15 per cent sales gain during 1939, according to a report by Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Through operating economies effected last year, continues the survey, profit margins are wider. Hence, an even better showing will be made in net earnings.

"As compared with corresponding 1938 volume, new orders for steel office furniture in May, 1939, were the best reported so far this year," states Poor's analysis. "Registering a 38 per cent gain, they were slightly in excess of shipments, with the result that unfilled orders rose to a point just above that of a year ago.

"In the steel shelving division, likewise, bookings were larger than shipments. Here, unfilled orders rose to the best level since the Fall of 1937.

"As for steel lockers, the situation was similar; unfilled orders on May 31, 1939, were more than 75 per cent ahead of the volume a year ago. All divisions in the steel equipment field are expected to show continued growth in demand during the near term.

"Although sales of cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines during the initial four months of 1939 were below levels for the corresponding months in 1938, they have recently given signs of strengthening. With consumer purchasing power expected to maintain the present uptrend in retail sales, demand should soon exceed that of last year.

"Due to the quickened commercial and industrial activity outlined for coming months, demand for standard typewriters should continue the expansion witnessed during the first four months of 1939. Exploitation of the portable typewriter field, manwhile, should prove more and more profitable."

DPMA Resumes Purchases Of Butter on Chicago Mart

CHICAGO (AP)—The Dairy Products Marketing Association resumed the purchase of butter on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Wednesday after an absence of several months. An upturn in both the spot and futures markets followed.

The association, which received a $6,000,000 loan from the government recently, bought 50 tubs of 90-score in the cash market at 22½ cents a pound, an advance of ¼ cent. Tubs average 63 pounds each.

The November contract in the futures market climbed ⅜ cent at 24⅜ cents on short covering which folowed the DPMA action.

The exchange here said the DPMA purchased 442 tubs of 90-score on the New York exchange, paying 23¼ cents, an advance of ½ cent.

Tide Seems Turned in Spread Of Interstate Trade Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Good news comes from the Council of State Governments about "Progress Against State Tariffs" in the current monthly issue of "State Government." Says the Council, "The spread of interstate trade barriers was virtually stopped in the 44 states which have held regular legislative sessions this year."

State tariffs (in disguise) were to the constitutional fathers "a monster of so frightful mien" as to be hated needed but to be seen; but in the last decade they have been first endured, and finally (with apologies to Pope) embraced. They were an intolerable obstruction in interstate trade before the Constitution was written, and are still banned in theory. But it seems a paradox that in the same decade in which so many breaches in the walls of state jurisdiction are being made by the Supreme Court through the broader interpretation of the commerce clause of the Constitution, state tariffs have been widely revived in very thin disguise. While intrastate commerce is coming under federal control interstate commerce is coming under state control.

Port of Entry Legislation

Last March the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued an extensive special report on "Barriers to Internal Trade in Farm Products." It is full of instances. Many states seem to be using their milk inspection laws in part as protective tariffs. State motor vehicle regulation is so used. This bears particularly on out-of-state common carriers, but also on contract carriers and private trucks.

Arizona, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming require all out-of-state trucks to take out a second license or pay higher ton-mile taxes. "There is abundant testimony," says the Bureau, "to the fact that registration and ton-mile taxes are an important discouragement to interstate transportation."

Some states make reciprocity agreements, but when they break down there is a "border war" which temporarily ties up interstate traffic. Further, the time and trouble of the trucker in conforming to multiple requirements is great. He must plan his trip carefully; for travel in some states he must write for and get a permit before he crosses the state line.

Size, equipment, and other regulations are varied and changing. Under the "port-of-entry" system States set up checking points wherever main highways enter the State, and halt traffic.

"The initiation of port-of-entry legislation is very likely to lead to retaliatory laws . . . in bordering States," says the report. "The Kansas act has been in force for about five years, and the State is now completely surrounded by . . . port-of-entry legislation. In fact, port-of-entry legislation seems to be an infection (benign or malign . . .) which spreads only by direct contact. All States that have adopted this scheme lie in the West and far West, and each now finds on its borders at least one other State that has passed such legislation.

"On the other hand, fear of retaliatory action has been a most important factor in keeping States in the eastern part of the country from adopting the plan. Many Eastern States, among them Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia, have seriously considered, but finally decided against, the port-of-entry procedure. . . ."

Plea of Self-Protection

"Some provisions in the State laws indicate that "protectionist" interests have had some direct part in motor-vehicle legislation. . . . Some of the laws suggest that the States are more anxious to promote exports than to invite imports."

"The itinerant merchant has reappeared with the advent of inexpensive trucks and good roads." He is steeply and variously taxed, often to protect local producers against him. Local market regulations usually provide for at least some preference to local interests.

States often also manage to protect themselves by the disingenuous use of grades, standards, labels, and animal and plant quarantines.

These, of course, were reviewed primarily as they applied to the interstate movement of farm products. But the phamplet showed a maze of internal trade barriers erected by the States, with restrictions of all sorts, State and municipal, limiting distribution and raising costs on practically every food product, including milk, butter, eggs, poultry, meats, fruits, and vegetables, so that Secretary Wallace was led to comment that "today, we cannot say that we have free trade between the States."

Obstructions to interstate trade through the co-operation of building labor, local contractors, and local governments have recently been cited on this page.

State and Federal authorities have been co-operating to lower these barriers. Governors have vetoed bills which would have increased the maze. A National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers was held in Chicago last April under the auspices of the Council of State Government. Associations of public officials and various trade and agricultural organizations have campaigned to cut these tariffs through.

Evidently this has produced results, for the Council reported page after page of bills defeated in State legislatures this year for the further raising of such barriers.

Harold Fleming

Foreigners Buy U. S. Securities Heavily in April

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign investors resumed heavy purchases of American securities in April, the Treasury disclosed.

After three months of almost consistent liquidation of their American holdings to the extent of approximately $30,000,000, the foreigners, bought $31,269,000 more American securities than they sold in the five weeks ended May 3.

Earlier in the year, an unofficial British ban on purchases of American securities and other factors deterred foreign investors.

The transfer of funds to pay for the securities was a factor in a total net movement of $388,996,000 of foreign capital into the United States in the five week period. This brought the total movement of foreign funds to this country since the first of the year to $744,468,000, or more than double the net total for all of last year.

Included in the foreign money that arrived in the five weeks ended May 3 were $372,164,000 of short-term banking funds, and $10,441,000 in brokerage balances, offset by a withdrawal of $24,878,000 of capital because of the foreign purchase of foreign securities owned in this country.

Net purchases of American securities by foreign countries for the five week period included $6,315,000 by England, $1,653,000 by France, $7,739,000 by the Netherlands, $10,120,000 by Switzerland, $636,000 by Canada, $1,200,000 by Latin America and $2,965,000 by the Far East. Germany and Italy were the only sellers, Germany liquidating $790,000 and Italy $70,000 of American securities.

Utah Oil to Start A New Pipe Line

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—The Utah Oil Refining Company said that work on the first oil pipe line to cross the Continental Divide would be started by the first week in August.

T. A. Dines of Denver, company president, estimated the project would cost between $4,000,000 and $7,000,000.

He described the proposed line as 438 miles long, 414 miles of eight-inch and 24 miles of six-inch pipe. The eastern terminal will be Fort Laramie, Wyo., where the line will connect with the Illinois Pipe Line Company and the Rocky Mountain Pipe Line Company.

The western terminal will be Salt Lake City, where the crude oil from Wyoming will be refined for distribution in Utah and Idaho.

Utah Oil Refining Company is a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Chicago Edison Net $1.32 a Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Company reported for the six months of 1939 consolidated net income of $12,171,967, compared with $9,487,422 for the like 1938 period.

This was equal to $1.32 a share on 9,360,296 shares outstanding June 30, and compared with earnings of $1.22 a share on 7,823,319 shares outstanding June 30 a year ago.

American Rolling Mill Net $875,671 for June Quarter

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—American Rolling Mill Company reported for the June quarter consolidated net earnings of $875,671 compared with a loss of $525,854 in the comparable quarter of 1938. For the six months earnings were $1,669,150, compared with a loss in the first half of 1938 of $723,165.

Calvin Verity, Executive Vice-President, said: "We anticipate an increased volume of business during the second half of the year. However, the lower prices for sheets now prevailing throughout the steel industry will undoubtedly offset much of the advantage of increased volume."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG profits showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards. $8 for $1 up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-E, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Plenoi $1 assortment. Big profits Gift Wrapping. Religious. Etching boxes. 50 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA. Fitchburg 9-63. Mass.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

STAR PHOTO FINISHERS
Any 6 or 8 exposure roll 25c. Reprints up to 12c. 4c. Best of work, prompt service. Box 266, Pasadena, Calif.

MUSICIANS

ORGANIST-Pianist-Teacher-Accompanist — Long experience, available for Christian Science church, teaching position, recitals, radio. Box F-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHY

TWO beautiful double weight Professional Enlargements and 8 high gloss enamel prints 25c. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE
La Crosse Wisconsin

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. — Furnished suburban houses and apartments, near World's Fair. FRANKLIN B. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Box 4-1630

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms. STONE HOUSE, 304 Fifth Street, corner Jefferson Ave., near the home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN. Tel. 6865.

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. Worlds Fair

CORONA, L. I., N. Y., 108-20 39 Av.—Rathhof; double rooms, 1 with twin beds; cross ventilation; walk to Fair; garage; private house; $1.50 person, $15 double weekly. HA. 4-5305.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave. — Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel; for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees, parking; reasonable. Waldron, Ind. 3-1055.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished apartment, $4.50 daily; rooms $1.00 each person; private home. C. SCRYMSER, 34 Lewis Place. Tel. 2158-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 729M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe Dept. 47, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION or GOVERNESS position desired; can drive; free to travel; background; references MRS. KAY HINZ, Mayland, Tennessee.

ENGLISH LADY, U. S. citizen, experienced nurse, music teacher, governess, housekeeper, chauffeuse, traveller, offers services to Christian Scientists.—O. H., Apt. 708, 4870 Côte des Neiges, Montreal, Canada.

YOUNG married woman, formerly head of day nursery and kindergarten, will act as governess or companion to young children in private home. Box 1-4, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Beautiful 21 card $1. assortment. Economy, Humorous, Etchings, Religious, Everydays, Gift Wrappings, Stationery, Good Profits. Request Samples. Heather Greetings. Dept. S47, Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin; 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BOSTON Beacon Hill, Back Bay, Fenway, Brighton—Modern 1 to 6 room apartments, $25 to $100; many in restricted elevator buildings within walking distance of The Mother Church. Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Ave. Ken. 8333.

BRIGHTON, Mass.—Living room, 2 unusually good bedrooms, dinette and kitchenette; excellent location and management; $55 heated. HERBERT & COMPANY, INC., 50 Federal St., Boston. Lib. 4426, or Kinross Apts., Mrs. Ivy Hill, manager. Asp. 5872.

DESIGNED for luxurious living in most attractive surroundings; every convenience in the modern manner; apartments of two and four spacious rooms from sixty-five dollars in the most desirable section of Brookline. Refined clientele. CLARENCE A. GILMORE, Real Estate, 1912 Beacon St., Lon. 6410, Brookline, Mass.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Fenway; attractive apt. share, rent room. Kenmore 3030 evenings, Apt. 72, Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—1 or 2-room kitchenette apartment, unfurnished, in private or renovated home in or near Boston; parking. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKKEEPING

BOOKS OPENED—Kept—Closed—Correspondence, collections handled; very reasonable monthly rates. BEN FEWKES, 567 Marlboro Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

A HOME for Christian Scientists; for rest and study; ideal for permanent home; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #5.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house; individual camps; beautiful view, wide verands, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 59 miles from Boston via Lincoln or Merrimac Trails; 44th season; $14.00 to $16.00 weekly; $2.50 to $3.00 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98; Miss Anne Merrill.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Photographer, good all around man, printer, operator, retoucher. Write M-13 Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION for 2 school-age children, Christian Scientist preferred; experienced, interest and patience with children necessary; state qualifications, experience, age; New York interview necessary. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home; large front room; newly decorated; large porches and grounds; loving care. Longwood 9825.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th Street. Phone J-4017. MARY G. MARTIN.

HOUSES FOR SALE

20 MILES from Boston; single, six-room house, all improvements, good condition, in center of village, wonderful neighborhood; on bus line; low priced; can be seen by appointment. MRS. HELEN S. CARR, Exchange St., Millis, Mass., tel. Millis 63.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
5 and 6 room houses on Laurel Drive and Gayland Road, $5500 to $7300. Tel. Needham 1318-W. C. G. McINTOSH.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold, platinum and diamonds, $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Work Guaranteed HIGH 2122

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 284 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2490

PAYING GUESTS

HUDSON, MASS.—Comfortable, charming home in country, commuting distance from Boston; week ends or by week. Mrs. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln St.

OAK LAWN, R. I., Miller Mansion, 210 Angell Ave.—Large, cool rooms in quiet, restful home; high elevation; velvety green lawn, flowers, shade trees; 7 miles from Providence; ideal for study, recreation. Tel. WEst 0797-W.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Forrest Grove Arms offers comfortable accommodation, excellent meals; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. 71 Grove St., 1 block from Post Rd.

WARREN, MASS.—Cutler Farm, one mile out; ideal place for fall vacations, excellent home cooking; large, pleasant rooms, screened porch, all modern conveniences; open year around, refined, restricted; $12 weekly. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cutler.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report. 15 suburban branch offices. Executive office: 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 2074.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL FTG. CO., 13 E. 16 Street, N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtona, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

8-ROOM house, modern, lawn and large garden space; 2-car garage; good location, off Burncoat St.; reasonable; Telephone Worcester, Mass., 3-2295 mornings.

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden. OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

$2300—FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Modern cottage, 2 yrs. old; beautiful trees, small barn. W. H. Morrow, Willis Ave., Framingham, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, light, airy rooms, facing The Mother Church. MISS PARKS, COM. 4659.

BOSTON, 88 GAINSBORO ST.—Permanent or transient guests; single or double rooms; free parking. MRS. BAKER, Ken. 9306.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BOSTON—Double and single rooms; loving hospitality extended to visitors at 58 Fenway, Suite 6; phone COM. 9219.

BOSTON, 51 St. Stephen St.—Light, airy rooms; bath floor; twin beds; parking. MRS. SLYE, Com. 8953.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 62 Marion St.—Large, comfortable rooms, well kept house, continuous hot water, air-conditioned; parking. Lon. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, permanent or summer guests; kitchenette to sublet; parking. Lon. 8775.

COMFORTABLE room to rent near bathing. MISS MARION MERRILL, 47 Bellevue Ave., Winthrop, Mass.; Ocean 0528.

LYNN, MASS.—Very desirable location; near Christian Science church and ocean; well furnished rooms in comfortable home; 30 minutes to Boston. L. B. W., 19 Red Rock St.; Breakers 5520.

N. Y. C., 545 West 111th St.—Beautifully furnished 2½-room apartment; also singles, doubles; reasonable; refined. MRS. ROBB, Apt. 10-G.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 171 West 71st, corner Broadway—Single, double; with, without bath; home; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; cool and quiet; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

Pleasant rooms, private home, large veranda, near ocean; meals optional. MRS. GEORGE PAUL, 125 Cliff Ave., Winthrop, Mass.; Ocean 0219-W.

SUMMER RATES Choice single and double rooms; elevator. 184 Marlborough Street, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

ATTRACTIVE single or double rooms; convenient to Fair; quiet, desirable neighborhood; breakfast optional; free parking; two blocks to bus. Astoria 8-4415. Gerlich, 21-72 46th St., Astoria, N. Y.

BRONX, N. Y., 1337½ Beach Ave.—Cheerful, quiet, airy rooms for ladies; harmonious surroundings; $2.00 per day, including breakfast; bus to Fair one block from residence. MISS M. WEBBER.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81 St.—2 beautiful double rooms; private bath, $2; semi $1.50; accommodate 5; garden apts; transients, permanent; special party rates; weekly, monthly. NE. 9-5361.

N. Y. C., 221 West 82nd St., Apt. 7-G (Corner B'way)—Desirable newly decorated single, double; cross ventilation. TR. 4-7319.

N. Y. C., 10th St. near Fifth Ave.—Quiet, cool, attractive; single $1.25 daily; double $2 daily. GR. 7-9786.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-29 54 St., HA. 6-0197—2 airy rooms, single, double, near Fair; private house; reasonable; free parking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CREDIT MAN—Bookkeeper, Stenographer, Typist, Experienced Buyer; can manage small store; excellent assistant busy executive; age 36, married; try me one month on your terms, fair enough? Go anywhere. BEN FEWKES, 567 Marlboro Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT desired by responsible married man, 48; experienced general or cost accounting, cashier, bookkeeper, office manager, traveling auditor, retail sales; present employment unsatisfactory; location preferred Syracuse, N. Y., or vicinity; reasonable salary. Address Box L-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRAFTSMAN — Mechanical; middle aged; varied experience; very neat tracer; locality Metropolitan N. Y.; small salary considered. Write Box K-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

A REFINED American woman wishes work in small adult family as working housekeeper; good cook; has had considerable experience in nursing; available Sept. 1. Box J-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN PARK, MD.—Business College graduate desires position as stenographer in firm of Christian Scientists, if possible. 3000 Bellgrove Road.

EXPERIENCED LADY wishes position companion, housekeeper, secretary; competent; excellent refs. Box L-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION — Very efficient, excellent cook; business couple; references Write Box C-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN—Athletic, teaching experience, drives car, desires position. Write E-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

ANTHON FARM, Center Harbor, N. H.; tel. 28—Catering to the public since 1927; transient and permanent guests; food to satisfy the most exacting.

ON THE SOUND—North Shore, Long Island—Private beach, safe bathing, beautiful country estate; selective clientele; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information, MRS. MURIEL L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARSTON'S MILLS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Double and single rooms, with or without private bath; in private home, 3 miles from church. Box 103.

SALT WATER FRONT—Furnished house, six rooms, improvements, Frigidaire, gas, bathing, boating, fishing, delightful resting place; $33 weekly. FRANK BROWN, North Stonington, Connecticut.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SOCIAL STUDIES, English, Manual Training position desired by young man, single; B.S., M.A.; glee club, literary, military training; certified 5 states; go anywhere; highest references. Write Box L-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE — *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also* Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALE
Began Monday, July 24th
Buy Now and Save Up to 50%
Will hold any purchase for delivery when wanted.
EASY TERMS
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
51 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. Cedar 5-610

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

STANDARD OIL SERVICE CENTER
Lubricating Service
Washing and Waxing
Battery Recharge Service
Come in and meet Ted Zahour, Mgr., formerly with The Standard Oil of Ohio
Coral Way at Douglas Road
Coral Gables, Fla.
"LET TED DO IT"

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55668

ORLANDO

Visit Our New Luncheonette
A cool, delightful place—good food—moderately priced. Each day we invite a guest. Watch for your name.

MORGANS Department Store
W. Church, near Orange

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES *and* ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

PUBLIX MARKET
805 East Washington St.
Fine Foods
Puritan Meats
Phones 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

CENTRAL GROCERY
102 W. Central Phone 23-331
Groceries—Meats
Poultry—Sea Foods
QUALITY FOODS
FREE DELIVERY

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Moved to Temporary Location
72 BROAD ST. N. W.
BYCK'S
NATIONALLY KNOWN SHOES

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicitd
ATLANTA, GA.

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

THE WISE DRIVER!
He looked TWICE—And avoided an accident.
He thought TWICE—and bought a Liability Policy
THE JOHN E. SCHLEY GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY
MILES BUILDING PHONE 2102

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

St. Leonards-On-Sea. Care of Children
While parents abroad (or during holidays); governess, nurse; sea and country. MRS. LLOYD PEARSON, MISS WALLACE. Hadfield House, The Green.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfusserplatz A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFUSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 2.42.41 H. Günther, Manager

Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing Repairing
MAX BERGER
Klybeckstrasse 29 Tel. 44.542

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FELIX BADEL & CIE, S. A.
Electricite
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 48.245

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
PLATZLI 79, THUN
Gobelin de Style
Mercerie, Laine, coton,
Maison de confiance
(Needlework)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN'S SMARTEST STORE
JUST OPPOSITE THE STATION!

OUR EXCLUSIVE SPRING FASHIONS ON DISPLAY NOW

CAFE AND REST ROOM FOR VISITORS
We Have Branch Stores at
GRAAF REINET, PORT ELIZABETH AND JOHANNESBURG.

DURBAN

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL
179-181 WEST ST. AND 164 SMITH ST., DURBAN
PHONE 23785
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG PHONE 4189
Good Used Cars
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily —Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room, Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

West St. Durban — Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

GERMISTON

VANITY FAYRE
Ladies' Hairdressers
For a Perfect Perm.
Open all day Saturday
Dial 51-1165
President Street, Germiston

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER ST.
Phones: 33-8143, 33-5334, 33-6608

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

THE ROTA CO. (Pty.) LTD.
for alterations and additions a speciality.
General Woodwork, Painting and Decorating
98 End Street P. O. Box 7825
PHONE 23-3224

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market St. Johannesburg

THE LANGTON GALLERIES for
Paintings, Etchings, Sculpture, by S. African and Overseas Artists
325-327, Grand National Bldgs., Rissik St. (Opposite Stuttafords)

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church Street Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 — Phone 2235 3 lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists,
Body Builders, Duco Spraying,
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

AUCKLAND MEAT CO., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

The "Evelyn Cerita"
Mantles
Costumes and Coats
Value and Satisfaction
374 Queen St. (Opp. Town Hall)

AUCKLAND'S POPULAR CONFECTIONERY STORE
"BONNIE JEAN" Chocolates
MISS INGLIS
Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
of N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

Supply Laundry & "Tri"-Cleaners Ltd.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street. Depot, Vulcan Lane
Phone 46-895

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 43048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

J. H. M. CARPENTER
LIMITED
Established 1879
COAL and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
NEWMARKET and AUCKLAND, N. Z.

INSURANCES
Fire, Accident, Marine, Motor
MOLLIE JOHNSON
B. Com., A.P.A.N.Z., A.A.I.S.
31 SECURITY BLDGS. QUEEN ST.
Representing
The Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.
(Incorp. in N. S. W.)
PHONE 31-300

Phone 43-658
MAVIS YOUNG
203 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland, C. 1
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

ROBERT A. GUMMER
Hardware
TOOLS, KITCHENWARE
ELECTRICAL GOODS
TEL. 44025
HERALD BUILDING 131 QUEEN ST. AUCKLAND

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41754
9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Importers of High Grade Footwear
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

R. M. SPEIRS & CO.
(M. DUNCAN JONES)
(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc.)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
168 Manchester Street
Business attended to for absentee owners
Rents Collected
Agents North British Insurance Co., Ltd.

WELLINGTON

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps

Boudoir
Specialists in Imported Model Frocks
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Studio of Russian Ballet
Principal: Diana Power-Palmer
A. I. S. T. D. (London)
Just returned from 3 years' study London and Continent
Studio: 61 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Tram Tramp

In search for "the holiday that is different," vacation experts started ocean cruises. So popular did these become that only a little while later in search of "the cruise that is different," vacation experts started land cruises in coaches and

The Games Deck?

trains. Now, in search of "the cruise on land that is different," experts in London, Brussels, and Amsterdam have originated, of all things, holiday cruises by streetcar.

The power behind the streetcar in this instance is the Light Railway Transport League of England. Members of this league are disappointed that streetcars, under the name of trams, are disappearing from the English scene, for trams to these enthusiasts are listed under the genus "light railway." So, to show that the tram can still hold its own, a tram tour of Belgium and the Netherlands has been arranged. Those who take this cruise are promised the greatest thrills in tramdom, for the Belgian and Netherlands tramway systems are very extensive indeed. Streetcars not only run in most towns but also across country from town to town. And the operating companies use not only electric streetcars but diesel streetcars and steam streetcars as well.

Pioneers are always welcome in this work-a-day world; and this column for one, as it takes a few no-work days in more orthodox fashion, will think occasionally with respect and admiration of these vacation pioneers as their Good Tram 112 steams merrily across the Low Countries.

Opportunist

There are pioneers in the postal world, too. One remembers with amusement the gentleman of last year who missed his Croydon-Paris plane and so had himself nailed in a packing case and sent off immediately as a parcel by a freight-plane just then due to leave.

Now we hear of another postal innovation. Tom Shenton of Mitcham, England, was at home one evening with nothing particular to do, when he remembered that he just had to write to a friend in Derby. With one eye on the clock, which showed that there was no time to be lost if the post were to be caught, Mr. Shenton searched the house for notepaper in vain. Not a scrap could he find, not a postcard. Mr. Shenton was not put out. Hunting in a drawer he found a shirt with starched cuffs. He ripped off one cuff and wrote a message to his friend on the back. Then he addressed the cuff, stamped it, and posted it.

Weather and Whether

Talking of shirts, brings us to fashions. As everybody knows, what to wear is a difficult question on account of the weather, particularly when, as happened this year, midsummer is no different from midwinter except that it's longer.

"And, ladies, with every sunsuit purchased, we give away an umbrella."

For this reason we liked the headline a London newspaper editor thought up to get over the difficulty of presenting cool summer fashions to cold summer readers. Above his fashion pictures he had printed the headline:

"In Case Summer Happens—These Are the Styles to Follow."

J. A. M.

Bible Facts

"The Lord Our Righteousness"

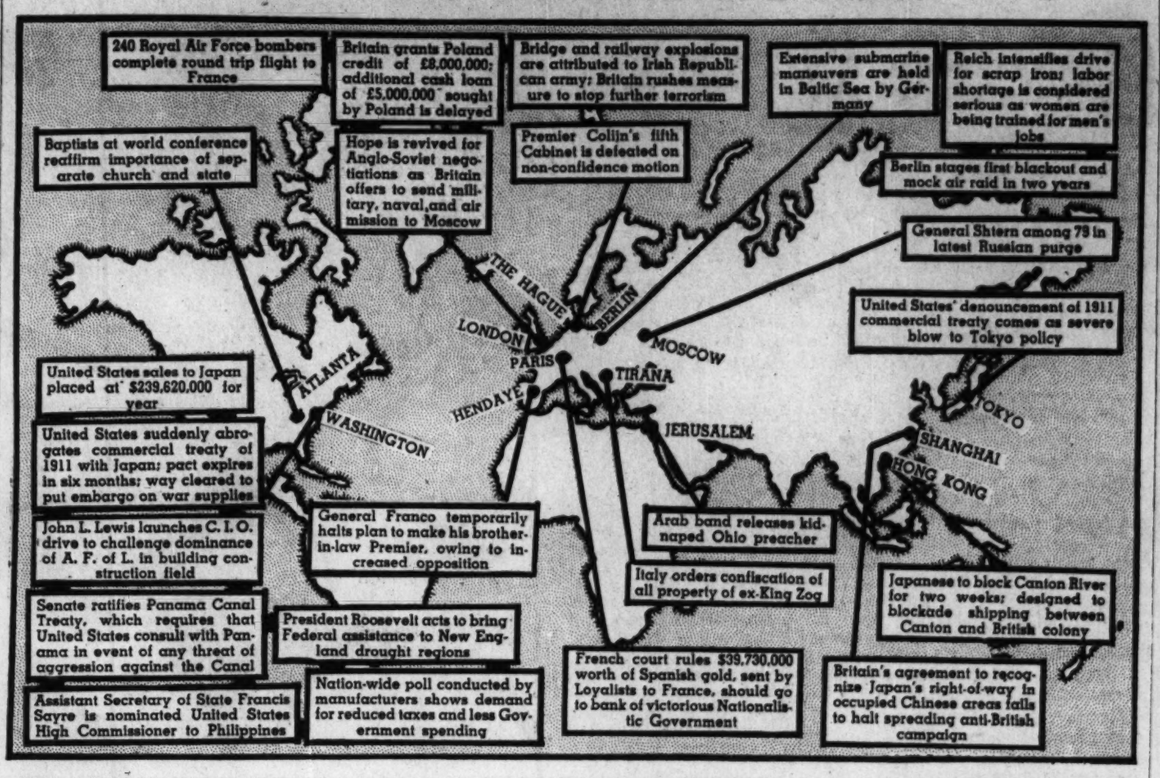
In one of the best-known of the passages in his book, in which he foreshadows the advent of the Messiah, the prophet Jeremiah writes of one who would execute "judgment and justice in the earth" (Jer. 23:5). Moreover, the prophet adds that "this is his name whereby he shall be called, THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS" (verse 6), i. e., "Yahweh is our righteousness, — a phrase which may well be compared with that other famous Messianic title, "Immanuel" (God with us) (Isa. 7:14).

Somewhat later in his book, Jeremiah announces that when at length salvation and deliverance come again to Judah and to Jerusalem, either the state or its capital (the wording of the passage does not tell us definitely which is meant) is also to be termed "The Lord our righteousness" (Jer. 33:16).

Brevities

Gainsboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A small boy can take a lot of punishment. He can sit through the same western picture three times.

World News of the Week at a Glance


240 Royal Air Force bombers complete round trip flight to France
Britain grants Poland credit of £8,000,000; additional cash loan of £5,000,000 sought by Poland is delayed
Bridge and railway explosions are attributed to Irish Republican army; Britain rushes measure to stop further terrorism
Extensive submarine maneuvers are held in Baltic Sea by Germany
Reich intensifies drive for scrap iron; labor shortage is considered serious as women are being trained for men's jobs
Baptists at world conference reaffirm importance of separate church and state
Hope is revived for Anglo-Soviet negotiations as Britain offers to send military, naval, and air mission to Moscow
Premier Colijn's fifth Cabinet is defeated on non-confidence motion
Berlin stages first blackout and mock air raid in two years
General Shtern among 79 in latest Russian purge
United States' denouncement of 1911 commercial treaty comes as severe blow to Tokyo policy
United States sales to Japan placed at $239,620,000 for year
United States suddenly abrogates commercial treaty of 1911 with Japan; pact expires in six months; way cleared to put embargo on war supplies
John L. Lewis launches C. I. O. drive to challenge dominance of A. F. of L. in building construction field
General Franco temporarily halts plan to make his brother-in-law Premier, owing to increased opposition
Arab band releases kidnaped Ohio preacher
Italy orders confiscation of all property of ex-King Zog
Japanese to block Canton River for two weeks; designed to blockade shipping between Canton and British colony
Senate ratifies Panama Canal Treaty, which requires that United States consult with Panama in event of any threat of aggression against the Canal
President Roosevelt acts to bring Federal assistance to New England drought regions
French court rules $39,730,000 worth of Spanish gold, sent by Loyalists to France, should go to bank of victorious Nationalistic Government
Britain's agreement to recognize Japan's right-of-way in occupied Chinese areas fails to halt spreading anti-British campaign
Assistant Secretary of State Francis Sayre is nominated United States High Commissioner to Philippines
Nation-wide poll conducted by manufacturers shows demand for reduced taxes and less Government spending
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
TIRANA
HENDAYE
ATLANTA
WASHINGTON
JERUSALEM
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
HONG KONG

Little Chauncey

"Five more sodas, please—pater said for me to collect this bill even if it took all day."

'Grade A' Students

Straight "A" grades were made by 105 University of Oklahoma students in the spring semester.

Daily Quotation

YOU are bidden to fight with your own selves, with your own desires, with your own affections, with your own reason, and with your own will; and therefore if you will find your enemies, never look without. . . . You must expect to fight a great battle.—JOHN EVERARD.

In Lighter Vein

Putting On the Dog

"Women's feet are getting larger,"
Says an item in the news—
Nature's way of fitting women
So that they can fill men's shoes?

Its Purpose

Mrs. Peck: "Have you heard about the women of this village forming a secret society?"

Henry (laughingly): "That's a good one, that is. Why, women don't know how to keep a secret."

Mrs. Peck: "Oh, but this society isn't going to keep secrets, it's going to tell them."—Pathfinder.

Very Neat

Customer: "I thought I saw some soup on the bill of fare."

Waiter: "There was some, but I wiped it off."—Commerce Gusher.

Who Will Explain?

Father (teaching daughter to tell the time): "These are the hours, these are the minutes, and these the seconds."

Girl (puzzled): "B-but where are the jiffies, Daddy?"—Unidentified.

Manly Manners

When dinner was announced last night My manners were the worst! But now I know I should stand back And let the guests go first.
RC

Rural Intellectuals

Government census figures show that from every 1000 rural families in the United States, 53 young men and women are sent to college, whereas only 49 collegians come from every 1000 urban homes.

Monitor Movie Guide

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever (MGM)—Andy goes in for high school dramatics and is smitten with a romantic admiration for his teacher at the same time that Judge Hardy is preoccupied by tangled financial affairs. Seventh in the popular Hardy family series. Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden.—Family.

Bachelor Mother (RKO)—Skilful and genuinely amusing farce about a shopgirl who picks up an infant left at the door of a foundling home, is immediately mistaken for its mother, and is unable to convince any of those concerned that she is not. Astutely directed and acted.—Ginger Rogers, David Niven, Charles Coburn, Frank Albertson, E. E. Clive.—Adults and young people.

Each Dawn I Die (Warners)—Rough and tough prison melodrama with a reporter, railroaded for a long term, and a gangster as the central figures. Killings within the prison walls, cruelty of guards, confinement in punishment cells, escape of the gangster, and an attempted prison break are among the things touched upon in a confused plot. The reporter is finally cleared through the aid of the gangster. James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft, Jane Bryan.—Adults.

It Could Happen to You (20th-Fox)—Melodrama - comedy about an unappreciated ad copy writer who went uninvited to a stag party given by his boss, became badly intoxicated, found a murdered woman in his car, was accused of the crime, but managed to get free and secure a promotion. Stuart Erwin, Gloria Stuart, Raymond Walburn.—Adults.

Hell's Kitchen (Warners)—Melodrama with the "Dead End" Kids as inmates of a shelter home for boys presided over by a rascally superintendent from whom they are rescued by an ex-gangster but not until one of the boys fails to recover from confinement in a refrigerated room and the rest of them have seized control of the institution.—Adults.

Above-Average Films

Family—"Second Fiddle," "Goodby Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

A Verse for Today . . .

Discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee.—PROV. 2:11.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Police Adopt Family

(John Chapman in New York Daily News)

New York

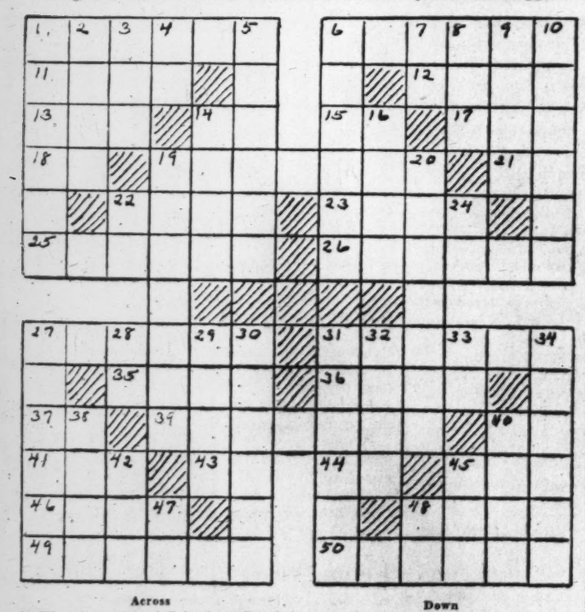
Way downtown the other day, pedestrians were interested and touched when a little Chinese girl, about 5, and her even smaller brother, stood on a corner. Brother was eating a banana and sister was holding a small bunch.

The cop at the intersection halted traffic, came over and led the children across. When they got to the other side the little girl solemnly broke off a banana and handed it to the officer. He bent down and kissed her, then returned to his traffic.

He was just one of the children's many blue-shirted foster fathers. Their own dad, who owned a restaurant, passed on a couple of years ago and their mother subsequently lost everything. So for a long time now the cops in a station house have run the family. They contribute $2 a month each, and the children love their daddies.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1 What is a city of Poland on Vistula River?
6—What breed of dog learns tricks readily?
11—Who invented the sewing machine?
12—Who was father of Bela, one of early Edomite kings?
13—What is name of an old cloth measure?
14—Debtor (abbr.).
15—Sixth tone of diatonic scale is what?
17—What tree has tough wood?
18———Centro is a city of California.
19—Who was a famous American naturalist?
21—What was second city taken by Israel after passage of the Jordan?
22—Biblical weed is what?
23—Who was one of five daughters of Zelophehad?
25—Who was one of four sons of Dishon?
26—What European river is about 1,750 miles long?
27—What is a city of Germany, on Isar River?
31—Who was son of Ahijah of tribe of Issachar?
35—Case for small articles is what?
36—What was first name of author of "Black Beauty"?
37—Where is Point Judith (abbr.)?
39—Pagodas are usually what?
40—Symbol for tantalum is what?
41—What do you call a mischievous child?
43—If you were in Sioux City, in what direction would you travel to reach Des Moines (abbr.)?
44—Exist.
45—Egypt is recognized as "land of ——" in Bible.
46—What was a town in mountains of Judah?
48—Wife of a rajah is called what?
49—Who was sister of Mary and Lazarus?
50—Who was a son of Ishmael?

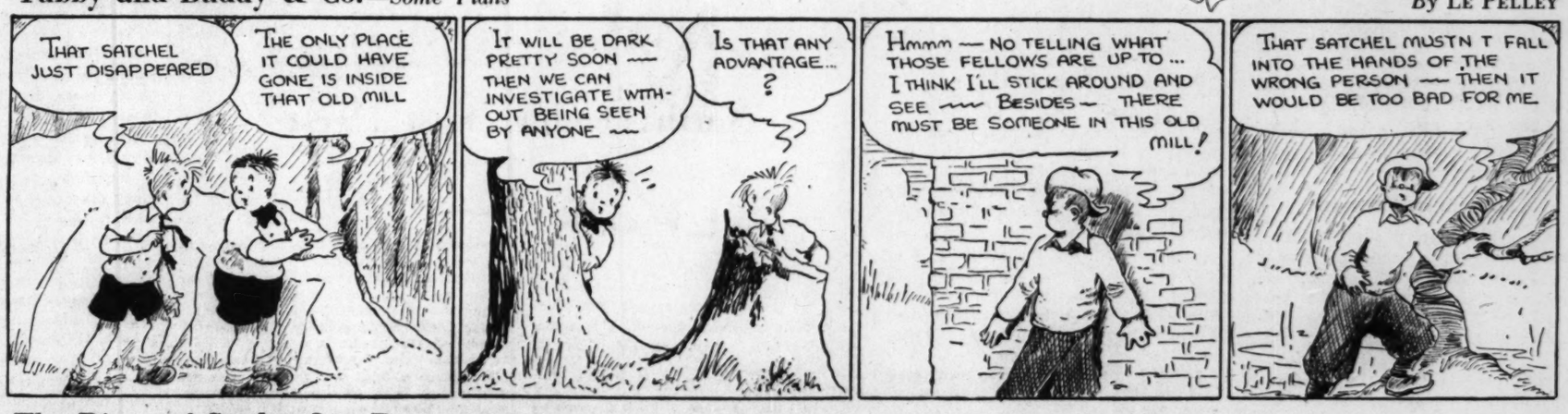
Down

1 What might you get in Edam, Netherlands?
2—What is a chord on the organ in arpeggio style?
3—What is a tool used by shoemakers?
4—Symbol for cerium is what?
5—What is a manufacturing city of Ohio?
6—Where was Paderewski born?
7—What is name of a gulf of Siberia?
8—What is a river of northern Wales?
9—Who is a sister of Rosemary and Priscilla Lane?
10—What is any of several species of weasels?
14—What is a plain mentioned in Dan. 3:1?
16—What is small wild ox of Celebes?
19—What is title of a Sinclair Lewis novel?
20—If you visited Arkansas City, whom would you see?
22—Territory of Hawaii (abbr.).
24—What is a measure used in China?
27—Who was sister of Moses?
28—If you were in Dallas, in what direction would you travel to reach Paris, Texas (abbr.)?
29—What are the rods used in billiards?
30—What was ancient Greek city on northern coast of Sicily?
31—Who was son of Beor, a man endowed with gift of prophecy?
32—What was a city of Issachar?
33—Bahia is on what continent (abbr.)?
34—What was name of an Old Testament tribe?
38—Who was son of Helem?
40—What river of Africa flows to Indian Ocean?
42—Equality as to value is what?
45—Possesses.
47—Baronet (abbr.).
48—Symbol for rubidium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Plans*

By LE PELLEY


THAT SATCHEL JUST DISAPPEARED
THE ONLY PLACE IT COULD HAVE GONE IS INSIDE THAT OLD MILL
IT WILL BE DARK PRETTY SOON —— THEN WE CAN INVESTIGATE WITHOUT BEING SEEN BY ANYONE ——
IS THAT ANY ADVANTAGE... ?
Hmmm — NO TELLING WHAT THOSE FELLOWS ARE UP TO... I THINK I'LL STICK AROUND AND SEE —— BESIDES — THERE MUST BE SOMEONE IN THIS OLD MILL!
THAT SATCHEL MUSTN T FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE WRONG PERSON —— THEN IT WOULD BE TOO BAD FOR ME

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just an Idea*

There is also a giraffe at the World's Fair, and I've been thinking what a fine playmate he would make—
He could help me over all the high fences in our neighborhood—
Help the Boss and his friends pick fruit—
To say nothing—
Of a perfect slide for Betty Anne!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Doubt About It*

By THE HAGERS

THE PACK RAT HAD MY STOVE SOME PLACE, SO IN THE MORNING I GAVE CHASE.
I TOOK WITH ME THE CREATURE'S SACK; THE THINGS HE LEFT, I CARRIED BACK.
AT LAST I FOUND A SIGN WHICH READ: "SEE A. PACK RAT — ONE MILE AHEAD."
I CAME UPON A FUNNY SIGHT. IT WAS THE PACK RAT'S HOME, ALL RIGHT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Boom Problem

Some time ago Mr. J. M. Keynes prophesied that the stress of armament work would soon produce a situation that has for long been unknown in Great Britain—a shortage of labor. His forecast is coming true.

The number of persons in employment in Britain in June was 750,000 more than at the beginning of the year, and the total was higher than it has stood at any previous period in history. The registered unemployed, who reached nearly 3,000,000 during the great slump, still stood as high as 1,349,000, but of these more than 500,000 had been out of work for less than six weeks, being in transition from one job to another, and of the remainder about 300,000 belong to a class ranked as "unemployable." There are probably not more than 500,000 persons readily available for absorption in industry, and as the demand for labor is still increasing there is soon likely to be an actual shortage of labor in many essential spheres of production.

This is not a matter for unmixed jubilation. For though the improvement in employment has extended to all but a few industries, in the main it is caused directly or indirectly by the all-embracing demands for war material and accessory equipment. Here, as if by a wave of the Government's wand, production has been quickly stimulated and is banishing unemployment; and we can see the obvious danger that, if the stimulus should be removed equally quickly, employment would come down with a run, with possibly catastrophic results.

The present situation, in given circumstances, was actually foreseen; the next situation, in given circumstances, can also be foreseen. The present is precisely one of those times in which, as the economists agree, much work that could be delayed should be held in abeyance; while the plans for getting on with it at a moment's notice should be ready. By abstention from nonessential work now, capital and labor can be released for indispensable war work; they could be redirected to it when war preparation slackens.

A modern Government (including the local authorities as well as the central administration) is an employer of labor on a prodigious scale; therefore, its own action, carefully arranged, may itself be enough to tip the scale between timely and untimely production, and to lessen the wasteful ups and downs between trade booms and recessions. By forethought statesmen are attempting to avert a war. By equal forethought they may avert economic calamity.

Refuge in Vermont

Out of the complexities of the European situation has come a problem for the United States of no small proportions in the settlement of refugees who have found their way to American shores. A new attack is being made upon the problem in the upper Winooski River Valley of Vermont, only a short distance from the state capital, where an international work and language camp has been established, giving employment to fourteen scholars who have been exiled from their native land.

These men and women, whose services as linguists, artists, authors, and playwrights are utilized by the camp, join in giving practical expression to democracy by sharing with the students in the work of improving the grounds and property of Goddard College, which has been placed at the camp's disposal in return for services rendered.

This summer school or camp is an experiment. It is an organization formed to help the refugees to help themselves. Better this, it is felt, than have them become a burden on relief rolls. Moreover, in this particular work they have a real contribution to make to the educational improvement of American youth. They have an opportunity to make contacts. At the same time, they put no one out of a job, a vital consideration where the question of absorbing refugees is concerned.

The result of this experiment will be watched with interest all over the country, for upon its success may be determined the issue whether such camps will be formed in other States, where the refugee problem is no less important.

A Federal officeholder resigned a $7,500 job because he couldn't find anything to do. If this sort of thing keeps up, Washington may find itself with a second-hand office furniture problem.

A Boost for Confidence

Is it possible that economy has become a popular political movement in the United States? Senate action in slicing $850,000,000 from the lend-spend bill may not be conclusive evidence, but it is a heartening sign.

The strength of the economy sentiment can only be realized if it is understood that omnibus money-distributing bills of this nature are tremendously hard to combat. Every congressman who wants appropriations for his district or his special projects is inclined to vote for a number of other expenditures whose merits he may question to get support for his part of the whole.

That this log-rolling process was halted by the vote on the Byrd and Wheeler amendments suggests that the end of easy spending is in sight. Such an assurance coming at a time when business is feeling distinctly more confident should be worth millions. If it starts a freer flow of long-term private investment it may more than make up the amount cut from the "splending" bill. And unless America is ready for state capitalism, with the Government the mainstay of employment, it is to a revival of confidence and of private investment that the country must look.

Plebiscite in Peru

For three years the only thread connecting Peru with operative democracy has been a short-circuited Constitution. Yet that Constitution, adopted in 1933, provided for a Chamber of Deputies elected by direct suffrage, and a Senate elected for six years.

Results just announced of a national plebiscite "overwhelmingly approving" ten Constitutional Amendments have the effect of appearing to revive representative government, while actually crystallizing undemocratic processes. Rule by executive decree had been accepted for three years as an emergency measure. Now several of the President's drastic emergency powers are elevated into the Constitution.

Plebiscites can be used to cloak dictatorships with a semblance of popular approval. In Peru's case, the plebiscite was delayed as long as possible to make sure the people had been educated to vote right; that is, for the present Government's policies.

President Oscar R. Benavides has reiterated his intention to resign. His intimates aver that he longs for retirement, and has ruled with an iron hand only because his country faced civil war if revolutionary elements were not curbed.

The elimination of "proportionate minority representation" in the Chamber of Deputies means that Apra, the American Popular Revolutionary Association, will not be given a legal forum in the revived Congress. This party, with its appeal to the masses, gave Peru's ruling classes a great fright in 1936 when it was on the way to winning the Presidential election. It was then that the elections were annulled, and President Benavides, who was not a candidate, received dictatorial powers for three years.

Congress has not yet been reinstated in Peru. Elections are set for October 20. When Congress comes back, it will be subject to drastic limitations. The Executive retains the final word on the budget, and the right to pass "special laws." In practice, the powers left to Congress are designed not to interrupt executive control.

So Big!

The gentle fawn in the wild wood has a protective coloring which permits him to blend unobserved against the grassy dell, but a human child too big for his trousers has nought to shield him from the quick eyes and sharp tongues of his playmates. It's a minor tragedy, this persistence in sizing children's clothes by age instead of measurement.

When Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce it was on the agenda, along with a lot of other changes of standards and sizes in general merchandise, but somehow the matter of little Billy's sunsuit slipped by, so doting grandmothers in distant cities can still do nothing more than tell the saleslady his age—and let Billy suffer the consequences.

But now there is indication something may at last be done. The Federal Government has suggested to juvenile clothing manufacturers that sizes be made on the basis of hip and height measurements. A WPA project has even been started to measure a lot of Billys and Bobbies and Katharines and Marys to get an idea of what is needed.

It's a fine idea and should be put high on the list of issues to be settled, maybe even before Danzig or Tientsin.

The Bookshelf

The Trail of Opium

Addiction to opium has been one of the world's major social problems, especially in China and India. One of the most beneficial activities associated with the League of Nations has been the effort to curb the production of and traffic in this drug, even though a variety of circumstances, including the Sino-Japanese war and the decline in authority of the League, have limited the success of this effort. THE TRAIL OF OPIUM, by Margaret Goldsmith (London: Robert Hale. 12s. 6d.), presents in easy and readable form the gist of a mass of material which reaches comparatively few readers in its original form of dry, detailed official reports.

* * *

Opium has more than once been connected with forceful foreign penetration into China. The question of protecting the rights of British traders and of Chinese who were enjoying the protection of the British flag to bring opium into China, in violation of Chinese laws, figured in two wars which broke out between Great Britain and China and which ended in the conclusion of the treaties of Nanking in 1842 and of Tientsin in 1858. And during recent years the Japanese have been conspicuous offenders. The opium trade has flourished conspicuously in regions where Japanese influence had broken down normal Chinese administration and in towns under Japanese military occupation during the present war.

Miss Goldsmith creates confidence by the objectivity of her record. She does not, like some "old China Hands," attempt to deny or to gloss over the disreputable role of the foreign opium trader during the nineteenth century. Indeed one is often struck by the parallels, conscious or unconscious, which one finds in her narrative between the way Europeans behaved in China when they represented the strong, aggressive force in the last century and the way in which the Japanese have been acting during the last eight years. The main difference, and it is a significant one, is that Englishmen in the nineteenth century criticized the objectionable actions of their countrymen with a great deal more freedom than Japanese have ever shown, and thereby paved the way for improvement.

* * *

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, has stigmatized as "a new form of chemical warfare" the trade in drugs which has followed the Japanese invasion of China. Miss Goldsmith gives many details of this trade and cites Dr. M. S. Bates, a missionary educator of long experience in Nanking, as authority for the shocking statement that one-eighth of the Chinese population in Nanking is being slowly poisoned with heroin. Of the evil there can be no doubt. It is perhaps more open to question whether the drug trade is part of a deliberate Japanese government policy or rather the work of the riffraff, adventurers, and camp followers who follow armies of occupation to new frontiers.

Miss Goldsmith's chief positive recommendation is the enactment of stricter national legislation by the countries interested in checking the drug evil, in order to compensate for the breakdown of some of the safeguards which more vigorous international action would have provided.

W. H. C.

Poor Ammunition

98° Fahrenheit

Last winter our cousin Heather began to learn to ice skate. In February, before the last of the ice went, she had reached that stage where she could manage a wavering and unsupported circuit of the pond where we all spent so many winter afternoons.

This somewhat unsteady accomplishment flooded her with a vast contentment. Not for her the yearning toward school figures or hockey turns; she had made a beginning and that was quite enough bliss until November came round again.

She had yearned to skate for more years than she could remember, perhaps ever since she was small and brown pig-tailed and reading "Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates." But climate or family peregrinations had always prevented her. And now an old, enchanted dream was coming true.

This is all very well and we were pleased that Heather was pleased . . . we even put oil on her skates as an act of friendly courtesy. But it is now late July and she is becoming very troublesome.

In the long, lazy afternoons we often load our bathing suits and some sandwiches into the canoe and start out for some quiet corner of the pond. The sky is pale blue and cloudless, and dragonflies practice barrel rolls and tail spins over our heads. On the farther shore the maples and willows are still in the heat, and close at hand the water lilies seem all glowing, golden heart.

"Do you suppose I skated over them last winter?" cousin Heather demanded the other day, wrinkling her nose just where the freckles have taken up their summer march.

* * *

We hoped that a lazy mutter would be enough to silence her, but when we caught her sighting over the spot at some nearby trees, we knew it to be useless. She was marking the place so that she can skate over them next December.

"Do you like to paddle as well as you like to skate?" she inquired, with all the guile which should accompany the introduction of a fresh subject of conversation.

"Yes," we return stoutly, "in July."

"Oh," she replied absently. "You know, I think I'm going to have those straps taken off my shoes, they bind too much on the turns."

We sighed and turned our thoughts toward that shaded bit of shore where we were planning to picnic. There is a bit of sandy beach and tall pine trees that make a lovely music in the wind.

But an honest distress descended upon us at the first sight of cousin Heather's bathing suit. Time and the probable vicissitudes of salt water swimming had reduced it to such a condition that it was no longer possible to determine its original hue. Also one of the straps was moored by an intricate arrangement of string, and here and there the moths had been dining upon it. As a garment it fulfilled the dictates of modesty, but that was absolutely the only thing which could be said for it.

"I'm saving my allowance for a really stunning skating costume," she told us virtuously, when she caught our unbelieving stare. "You really should have one too, instead of that ghastly old tweed suit you wear. Velvet, with some sort of fur around the bottom of the skirt, maybe . . ."

"Rabbit," we interrupted, and began cutting into the watermelon that had somehow mysteriously gotten into the canoe.

* * *

But not even the luscious color and juice and the black seeds could divert cousin Heather.

She jabbed briskly with her fork, and announced:

"We will have a skating picnic, right here in this perfect spot under the pines."

"Balancing our hearty meal upon our heads as we neatly whirl upon the ice," we remarked, giving way to the temptation for sarcasm.

"Oh, good gracious no," cousin Heather cried. "We will load everything on a sled and take turns hauling it behind us. A small sled, preferably red, like the one the boy next door has. I know exactly how it is done; there is a Currier and Ives print of it in the book shop. It will be simply tremendous fun when we get some ice."

I gave up and stretched out on the pine needles. A little breeze had come up and the trees were making that gently soothing murmur that can only mean pine trees and midsummer. A bumble bee rumbled drowsily past, and I was half asleep. And then, curiously enough I could see myself as part of an old print. There was the ring of skates on ice, and a cold, red sun in the sky, and a wind that made me want to bury my chilled nose in the edge of my fur tippet!

E. W. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Day of Reckoning

By Frank L. Perrin

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

A problem which in many of the States has been dealt with without serious difficulty has proved a perplexing and troublesome one in Arkansas. Just now, at a special session of the Legislature, Gov. Carl E. Bailey is seeking the enactment of special legislation which promises to relieve the taxpayers from a heavy burden imposed by an ambitious and possibly extravagant program of highway construction. The bonded debt of Arkansas, for which highway building and maintenance is alone responsible, amounts now to $145,000,000. Under the terms of a decree issued because of a recent default in interest and accrual payments, the State is estopped from applying any of the revenues derived from a 6½-cent gasoline tax to any needed new construction. Only necessary repairs on roads now in use are permitted.

As this is written the members of the State Legislature are wrestling with proposals which, if prospective investors can be assured, will permit the refunding of this large debt at a lower rate of interest than is now being paid. In addition it is hoped that, under a new arrangement to be made, the highway commissioners will be permitted to devote needed revenues to new construction. Despite what many regard as the almost profligate expenditures for trunk-line road building, many sections of the State are still without hard-surfaced highways.

The difficulty in Arkansas, as in many other States, counties and cities, and as it will some day be realized, in the Nation, is that it has been altogether too easy to borrow money and spend it, and too hard to pay when the day of reckoning rolls around. It has been discovered that when default occurs the liberty of action formerly enjoyed is seriously and suddenly curtailed. It is not easy to deal with a creditor when the advantage is all on his side. This the officials of Arkansas, and particularly Governor Bailey, have discovered.

* * *

It is true, of course, that the $145,000,000 bond issue cannot be called, except in case of further default or the violation of the terms imposed in the court decree issued following a recent default, until the year 1949, ten years hence. Realizing this, Governor Bailey, in his message to the regular session of the Legislature in January last, said: "The presentation of any proposal to this Assembly which would violate the terms of the present galling contract with creditors will damage our credit and become another factor in the accumulation of the sentiment of doubt and distrust of our honorable intentions. Our State debt is a $145,000,000 enterprise. Our credit is a highly delicate mechanism. You should refrain from tampering with it until you are sure you are well enough informed not to damage or destroy it. Posterity has an interest in it."

The legislators, at the regular session, failed to pass a refunding act. This made necessary the calling of the present extraordinary session. It probably will not be easy for those who are to carry on the proposed negotiations for the sale of the new bond issue, if it is authorized, to greatly extend, beyond the year 1949, the date of maturity. Those who have indicated a willingness to float the new issue have insisted that the State Supreme Court pass upon the validity of the act authorizing the incurring of the new debt. The State thereby would be estopped from escaping responsibility by the act of any future Legislature.

* * *

It may be argued, of course, that a debt of such size cannot permanently embarrass or ever impoverish a State as rich as Arkansas in natural and potential resources. But the fact is that Arkansas and its responsible officials are embarrassed because they see, and realize, the consequences of a threatened or possible repudiation of obligations incurred at a time when borrowing was easy and the day of reckoning seemed far in the future.

This has been the lure which has attracted not only the Nation as a unit, but the States, counties, cities, and people individually. The depression came quickly upon the heels of a long season of so-called prosperity. Money and credits were tightened. And then came the new era of borrowing and lending and spending. Instead of buying on the installment plan, we borrowed the money and paid cash. It was an inviting and alluring prospect then, and strangely enough there are those still in authority who would urge us to continue the process.

The responsible officials in the State House here in Little Rock have come to realize, even though they may not voluntarily admit the fact, that any economic or political structure which is built upon such a foundation is a house of cards, unsound, unsafe, and untenable.

The Wide Horizon

Mouthpiece of The "Common Man"?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

A chastening—and an encouraging—experience has recently come my way. In a parliamentary by-election somewhere in Cornwall I have been holding forth, as a non-party man, at political meetings. Before I went there I had been for several days deep in consultation with various Germans, Italians, and Britons of supposedly high intellectual caliber upon the international crisis and how to deal with it. Whether war comes or not, we agreed that there is urgent need for a policy that may serve either as a supreme "war aim" or as a line of advance, if, happily, war be averted.

Doubtless most of us imagined, as I did, that we had exchanged what Shakespeare called "thoughts of great value, worthy cogitations," not easily understood of the multitude.

We fell into the sin of "highbrowism." Down in Cornwall, among fisherfolk of the Atlantic coast, small farmers and other "common people," I used my hearers as experimental rabbits and injected into them some of the notions which my visitors and I had been discussing. The, to me, astonishing results were explosions of enthusiastic delight. So far were these "common people" from being bewildered that they responded as though I had merely found words for what was in all their minds. The harangues of notable public men on ordinary party politics had left them almost cold. The "higher politics" of trying to see a way through and beyond present mischiefs and discontents brought round after round of fervent applause.

* * *

So, once again, I wondered whether our thinking apparatus is much more than a receiving set for the ideas of others. Were I and my friends merely catching ideas that are "in the air" and, albeit unconsciously or semi-consciously, in the background of many other minds? At all events my experience in Cornwall has taught me that a bath of genuine public opinion is sound curative treatment for "highbrowism."

What are the ideas, half-formed as yet, though definitely in process of formation, that rose above the people's "threshold of conscience" at a touch? Very roughly I believe them to be these: "We, and with us, a good part of Europe if not of the world, are in danger of war. Otherwise we should not be rearming as fast as we can at heavy expense, nor should we be taking air-raid precautions. If war comes, and we lose it, the Britain that is will be the Britain that was. What we have looked upon as a liberal-minded civilization will no longer be civilization. If we win the war, what then? We shall still have to reckon with the German and the Italian peoples; and unless some better peace is made than was made in 1919, the next 'peace' will only be another interval before the next war. We hoped that the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact and other arrangements would rule out war. They have not done so, perhaps because we and our governments did not know what real peace would mean. We wanted not to have war and not to fight, or be ready to fight, for anything.

* * *

"Now we are trying to make a big alliance to stop 'aggression.' If this alliance succeeds it will not be much more than an alliance. It will not put an end to re-armament and the cost of it. There will be no money for anything else. We want something better than an alliance, something like a pooling of forces and, perhaps, of trade and finance among peoples that hate war as we hate it, and believe that the real business of governments is to improve the lot of the common people everywhere. We cannot eat our cake and have it too. We cannot go our own way regardless of others and expect others to help us when the time comes. If we have got to give up something let us give up the belief that we can be a law unto ourselves, let us join with other peoples in setting up a common law for all and in seeing that this law is kept.

"Together with others let us proclaim this law of which the first, but only the first, point, shall be that war is ruled out. If any other nation wants to make war it will have to reckon with all of us from the very beginning. If we can in this way make war a hopeless adventure, the second point of our law must be that those who accept it and obey it can join us and our friends in equal fellowship and share with us whatever we have got that they have not got. Then, with fighting out of the question, we may be able to deal with unemployment and misery, to use the common stock of mankind for the common good, and to begin real civilization in freedom without fear."

Before I went to Cornwall I was not at all sure that these ideas were in the minds of our ordinary folk. Now I am sure. So my "highbrowism" is chastened and I see a hope that somehow, somewhere, a window may be opened to a brighter future.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

1803

These times strike monied worldlings with dismay:
Even rich men, brave by nature, taint the air
With words of apprehension and despair:
While tens of thousands, thinking on the affray,
Men unto whom sufficient for the day
And minds not stinted or untilled are given,
Sound, healthy, children of the God of heaven,
Are cheerful as the rising sun in May.
What do we gather hence but firmer faith
That every gift of noble origin
Is breathed upon by Hope's perpetual breath;
That virtue and the faculties within
Are vital,—and that riches are akin
To fear, to change, to cowardice, and death?

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, 1770-1850

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

BOOK REVIEWS

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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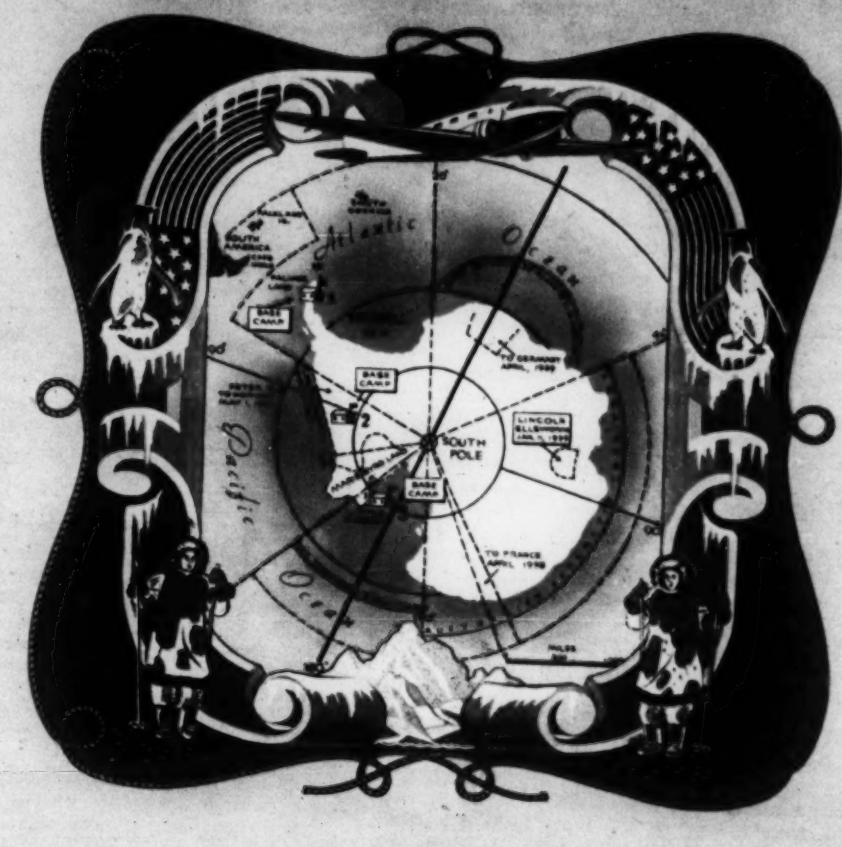
BOSTON, JULY 29, 1939



ADMIRAL BYRD HEADS SOUTH

Page 3

Britain: Roused to Resistance

Issues Clarified During Past Few Months; Defense and Offense Needs Fulfilled

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor

TESTING STEEL AIR RAID SHELTERS IN ESSEX

ARMY CAMP AIR RAID SHELTERS IN HAMPSHIRE

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL SERVICE CAMP, SURREY

AIR RAID DRILL IN CHELSEA FOR CHILDREN

Acme, Wide World

CIVIL AIR CORPS LONDON PARADE FOR KING

IF ANY ONE COUNTRY holds the key to the European puzzle, that country is Great Britain. Britain, not France, is the core of the resistance to German territorial expansion and to Fascist ideology. Politically, the immediate future of Europe lies in the relations between Britain and Germany. It was the British Prime Minister who flew to Berchtesgaden; the initiative in the new "peace front" has come from London. Since public opinion ultimately rules in Britain, it is possible to estimate from what people in the United Kingdom are thinking today what action their Government will take tomorrow.

I spent seven weeks in England trying to do just that. It would be presumptuous to hope for a complete plumbing of the "British mind" in such a period. But some years of living in England, the helpful interest of friends on the ground, and the reputation of The Christian Science Monitor opened many doors to understanding.

One thing must be clear to the most casual visitor. The Britain of today is a far stronger, surer nation than the Britain of last September. I was reminded of Milton's words: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." Invincible may not be the word today, but Britain has taken tremendous strides in preparedness. She is putting £658,550,000 into arms this year. If the United States were to arm on the same scale it would be spending about five times as much as at present. In air defense especially has Britain gone ahead. Last January English friends were saying that Britain could never catch up with Germany in plane production and America must make up the difference. But by May the head of one of their largest factories told me they were already doing far better than expected, and there is reason to believe English production now exceeds German.

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More important is a rearmed morale. Many issues that confused the British people last year have been clarified. Indignation aroused by the way in which Munich was made worse than Godesberg and revulsion against the November pogroms, were capped by outrage over the final erasure of Czechoslovakia. The change wrought in British opinion when Germany went outside racial borders to occupy Bohemia and Moravia can hardly be overestimated. I believe it is still underestimated in "neutral" countries—and in Germany. The ordinary Briton, who had said, "After all, the Sudetens are German," felt his effort to be fair had been betrayed. And officials who had said, "If we will negotiate with Germany and appease her by concessions in the East, she will stop seizing things and not threaten our power in the West," had to ask themselves, "Have our calculations been all wrong? What assurance have we if promises are steadily broken? We must seek alliances and other guarantees."

Then took place what was described to me in the Foreign Office as a revolution in British policy. Construction of the "peace front" began and Britain undertook commitments in Eastern Europe which would have been refused to France a few months earlier. As earnests of national determination, conscription was adopted and negotiations opened for a Russian alliance. These moves have had popular support. In fact, Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons that public opinion had been ahead of the Government in favoring a strong policy. Privately, Liberals, Laborites, and dissident Conservatives almost boasted that they were dictating foreign policy. A few of them expressed uneasiness as to the manner in which it was being implemented, particularly as to the slowness of negotiations with Moscow. But on broad outlines there was general agreement. And I believe that when the Government declares Britain will use all her power to resist new aggressions it speaks the present intent of the British people.

Yet to leave it at that would be to present an incomplete and misleading picture of Britain today.

How a general purpose is carried out may depend on how specific issues arise.

When The Times said, "Danzig is really not worth a war," such a protest arose that the "Thunderer" was constrained to explain that it did not mean Britain would avoid war if a violent solution were attempted, but only that a world war over Danzig would be a pity. Any war would indeed be a great pity, but would it be a war about Danzig or would it be to decide whether Germany is to dominate the Continent, and National Socialism is to supplant democracy as the most powerful political influence in Europe? The fact that such a respected and influential institution as The Times could present the issue as a war over Danzig illustrates some of the difficulties of the British position.

* * *

Here is the way it was put by one "realist," a man who thinks in terms of haute politique: "The peace treaties were unsound. They had to be revised. We were unwilling to appease the German Republic, give back colonies and arrange for a decent economic life. America must bear her share of blame for failure to make the League function and for trade barriers which led the march toward economic rearmament. As a consequence we've had National Socialism and unilateral treaty revision. We don't like it, but I prefer it to revision by war.

"We can't tolerate more seizures, but piecemeal changes, made by negotiation after a bit of bluffing, can go on for some time without endangering our vital interests. National Socialism is a passing phase in Germany; it will be ended or modified before the absorption of Eastern Europe is achieved. To build up a power sufficient to stop German nibbling we must make alliances with Polish, Russian, Turkish, Rumanian, and Greek dictators. That spoils the argument that we are defending democracy. If it is national interests we are chiefly concerned with, we should not risk a war and the probable aftermath of Communism on the assumption that the Germans will gobble eastern Europe and then turn to destroy us. That's why I want appeasement—a more strongly armed and equal appeasement—to continue."

But I should hastily add that public opinion in Britain is now so aroused that it would be perilous for a politician to express such views. Ordinary folk do not speak of national interests, they are moved more by feeling. For the most part this is expressed in the words of a Manchester railway porter: "I was for justice for the Germans, but Hitler hasn't stopped where he said he would; we can't knuckle under any more." Such people, if they are not Socialists, will occasionally question the defense of democracy by an alliance with Russian dictatorship, but for the most part their instinct is simply to defend their country by any necessary means. They arrive at the same conclusion as students of international politics who say that democracy cannot be strong if the democracies are weak.

* * *

Probably the most vital point in the present situation is not the calculations of diplomatists but the fundamental responses of the people to the new technique of terrorization. I think anyone who knows the English people is confident that under actual attack they would behave magnificently. But today they are living under the impact of undefined dangers and without the satisfaction of action. No one can understand without having experienced it, the effect of daily and hourly suggestions of impending personal peril and of threats already well advertised by those who hope to break civilian morale.

During the crisis over the Albanian invasion, I found English friends much less concerned than I about possible air raids. Jokes about the "Finsbury funk holes" (deep air raid shelters) and the general attitude of resolution, all the more admirable because covered with a smile,

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Colonizing the Sixth Continent

Admiral Byrd Heads South in October to Stake United States Claims in Antarctica, Like Britain, France, Norway and Germany

By Saville R. Davis

Paramount Pictures, Staff Photographer

THE BOTTOM OF THE WORLD—A Souvenir of the First Byrd South Pole Expedition (top). Above, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Center, With Commander Walter K. Queen of the Barkentine Bear at His Left and Edwin Adams, a Supplies Expert, at His Right. Picture Made in Mid-July, 1939, in the Byrd Residence, Boston

THE LAST GREAT colonial partition of a major unconquered part of the earth's crust is under way—relatively unnoticed. Restless and pent-up nations are in sober earnest about the Antarctic this time. Soon expeditions will be pouring southward as the great carts of Boor and British Colonial trekked with their plunging oxen into the African Veldt; as the swift American buckboard drove westward or straining dog teams mushed into the Yukon and the Klondike. The object in the Antarctic this time is to claim and to hold. The north polar region was all seas of floe ice and glory for the explorer, but the plateau of the Antarctic is land! There are no natives to be cruelly forced out, none except those in feathers and fur; no sovereign power to be dislodged by aggression, except for the empire of perpetual snows and ice.

Were it not for one man, the United States would be well behind instead of well to the fore in this race. This is a matter of simple fact, although there is a gallant list of men who went south before Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd. But that was before the time when national imaginations kindled to the prospects in that world apart. No one had stopped to think that nature provided a continent of ready-made air bases; there was then no frantic search for the ores of rare metals which now have taken the place of gold as the lode star of the times.

Nowadays he who actually occupies land has an edge on the others, and it was Admiral Byrd who virtually colonized a portion of the Antarctic. Nowadays it takes equipment and experience and a band of trained and hardened men to swing into action when isolated exploring suddenly becomes a colonial race; and it was Byrd who had the equipment and the men.

Nowadays, also, it takes a powerful lot of explaining and persuading to prod a big and comfortable democracy like the United States into action. And here again it was Byrd who kept a staff laboring over plans; who was going ahead with what the Government ought to do, in case the Government didn't see the need. And it was the logic of Byrd's analysis of the coming struggle over the Antarctic which finally prevailed in the right quarters in Washington; which served as a focal point and rallied enough support to stir Uncle Sam to the point where he is now gladly taking over.

Hence this is not a personal expedition which will set forth, probably, with three polar ships sometime near or after the middle of October. The Admiral is the first to insist that forces larger than personsons have come into play. This is to be strictly a national expedition to accomplish national purposes, and its accountability is to the President and to a resolution of Congress. There is solid reasoning behind such a statement. The presence of millions of Ford cars on the roads of the world is a social fact far transcending the personality of one Henry Ford. The Antarctic possessions, which the United States now hopes to have organized and prospected and operating under the Department of the Interior, will bulk larger than the man whose forethought and fore-action made them possible.

There has been some controversy over the matter, and it is well to keep these basic facts clear. Nevertheless, the onlooker is permitted to speculate somewhat on the right which the pioneer has to solid satisfaction in a job being well done. They called Alaska "Seward's Folly" once, and if there are those who would ignore the nation's interest in the Antarctic and would be so rash as to refer to the western parts of it as Byrd's Folly, the Admiral would have reason to be proud of the phrase.

For, to come down to cases, the Antarctic is under siege by no less than seven nations at the moment. Their claims duplicate and overlap. Much depends on how those are consolidated in the years immediately ahead. Three governments only have made official claims—those of the British, French, and Norwegians. The rest have as yet only an unofficial stake arising from the claims of private expeditions, and among these is the United States. It is to validate the American claims and broaden them that President Roosevelt is now sending an official expedition southward.

Also in the same unofficial class with the United States is Germany, who significantly provided a new wrinkle in polar exploration during the past year. It took some months to track down the information, but finally it came out that not merely an airplane or two, but a fully equipped airplane carrier went down there for some very fancy blanketing of territory from the air. And now the German explorers say they have a valid right to some 230,000 square miles in an area claimed by Norway.

It is not easy to say how these claims—and those others of Australia, New Zealand, and France—will be settled. Many of them are made by the so-called sector method. An explorer covers a portion of land along the fringe of the continent and claims all the land extending back in pie-shaped sector to the Pole itself. The British claims in the Western Hemisphere are of that sort, and these are the only ones directly at variance at present with the aims of the United States. But the United States has never recognized this method of annexation. From the American point of view, in order to stake out a claim you virtually have to pound in the stakes. This leaves in doubt the question of what weight is to be given to airplane flights, from which the land can be studied and photographed and flags dropped. But the Admiral doesn't propose to leave anything in doubt, so far as is possible.

The expedition therefore is really going to make contact with the land. Furthermore, it is going to send a small army of cartographers, geologists, meteorologists and the like to strategic points in order to take the measure of this land which is yet an unknown quantity. Present plans, subject of course to change, will establish two major bases—one to the east of Little America, over where the land protrudes and where the investigators will be nearer to their prospecting work. For that matter, Little America may have vanished out into the bay for all anyone now knows.

The second base would be in the vicinity of what the United States calls Graham Land, to be laid down when and if the more complex ice conditions in that area make it possible. A third base, lighter and more mobile but still of substantial size, would form the point of a triangle or flying wedge—to be located where prospecting and courage and weather will permit. From these points of vantage, the expedition will deploy in network fashion as a research expedition would naturally do. The object is to see where the United States can dig in, and really use this land as well as claim it.

How far across the continent will the expedition's planes and sleds and tractors go? There is an almost humorous slant to this issue. Nobody thinks in terms of east and west when the Antarctic is mentioned. Few would know where one begins and the other ends. But there is a little document known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it has to do with the United States' prior interest in affairs of the Western Hemisphere. So you may draw on the map a fan-shaped area 180 degrees broad, covering the portion of Antarctica which is in the West; and within those limits you may expect the expedition to drive its stakes.

What is this new continent? Riches or just dreams of riches and fools' gold? There you have a question. Talk with the experts of syncline and anticline who went with the earlier Byrd treks, and they will say frankly that no one knows.

Or put it this way: There is little tangible evidence which would be admissible before a court of geologists. But a prospector of today's caliber, equipped with modern instruments, has something more than hunches to go on. Given mountains and exposed strata of certain sorts, and test borings with certain

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Amending Social Security

Changes in the American System Expected to Bring a Wider Distribution of Benefits, Supported by a Reduced Taxation

By Mary Hornaday

THERE ARE WINDFALLS for nearly everybody in the new social security amendments. Everybody gets something—more security for their old age or widowhood, tax reduction on their business, or future protection for their children. Everybody, that is, except bachelors and maiden ladies, and they presumably will have forgotten all about the slight before their lowered pensions come due.

The 1939 amendments embody the first major changes to be made in America's social security system. They were devised chiefly in an effort to pacify taxation complaints of business and Townsend-goaded fervor for immediate payment of old-age pensions liberal enough for family subsistence. Into them has gone many months' study by an advisory board of experts as well as three months' consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Social security officials estimate that $1,710,000,000 will be saved in taxes in the next three years through the changes. Yet the Government will disburse in the next five years about $1,200,000,000 more than under the present law.

It is not legerdemain, but a relatively simple matter (at least, so say Government actuaries) of paying out more in the earlier years and docking it later on from the promised benefits of single persons and of eliminating large lump sum estate payments provided in the original law.

There are numerous angles to the new amendments, but in general the picture shapes up about like this:

* * *

Wider benefits:

Earlier pensions: Date for beginning payment of monthly old-age insurance benefits is advanced from Jan. 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1940.

Family pensions: Monthly benefits to wives, children, widows, and orphans, and surviving dependent parents are substituted for the present 3½ per cent sum payable to the estates of deceased workers.

A man who had been making $100 a month since 1937 and became 65 in 1942 would get $17.50 a month for the rest of his life under the old plan. If he became 65 in 1940, he would get a single lump sum of $126.

The new liberalized plan would give him $25.75 a month from 1940 on. If he became 65 in 1942 instead of 1940, he would get $26.25 a month.

For his wife, if she is over 65, he would receive an additional 50 per cent as long as she lived. Should an annuitant pass on before his wife, she would get a monthly benefit three quarters the size of the husband's own monthly benefit. Should she be left with dependent children under 18, each of them would be eligible for half of his parent's primary insurance benefit.

Here follows illustrative examples of the basic old-age benefits payable monthly under the new plan, for women. Basic benefits are increased by 1 per cent for each year of coverage.

If her average monthly wages have been $50 she will receive monthly $20 if single, $30 if married, $15 if a widow.

If her average monthly wages have been $100 she will receive monthly $25 if single, $37.50 if married, $18.75 if a widow.

If her average monthly wages have been $150 she will receive $30 if single, $45 if married, $22.50 if a widow.

If her average monthly wages have been $250 she will receive $40 if single, $60 if married, $30 if a widow.

The current benefits to widows with one child are $25, $31.25, $37.50, $50; with two children, $35, $43.75, $52.50, $60; with three children, $40, $50, $60, $80.

* * *

New benefits are also payable to the dependent aged parent of a deceased individual who leaves no widow or children. And upon the death of an insured person who leaves no one immediately entitled to a monthly benefit, a small lump sum is to be paid to a surviving close relative or the person assuming funeral expenses.

Single pensions: Benefits to both single and married persons retiring in early years are increased, but benefits to single persons with high earnings are reduced somewhat. Even with these reductions, the Social Security Board assures every beneficiary that he will receive "more in protection for at least the next 40 years than he could purchase from a private insurance company with his own contributions." In the extreme case of a single person earning $250 a month for the next 45 years, the annuity purchasable elsewhere would amount to about 30 cents per month more than the $58 such a person would be entitled to under the revised plan.

Old-age assistance (already being paid to needy aged who have no earnings stored up in the social security board): Maximum federal grant per person is increased from $15 to $20 a month, which means a possible maximum monthly federal-state grant of $40 as against $30 at the present time. This same increase applies to aid to the needy blind.

* * *

Dependent children: Federal aid is increased from one third to one half and the age limit raised from 16 to 18 if the child is still in school.

Miscellaneous benefits: Old-age pension coverage is extended to about 1,100,000 additional persons—seamen, bank employees, and employed persons of 65 and over. About 200,000 persons, chiefly bank employees, are brought under the unemployment insurance provisions.

Added to groups specifically exempt from the social security law are news carriers; small-catch fishermen, and part-time workers for fraternal societies and other nonprofit institutions.

Vocational rehabilitation grants are increased by $1,000,000 a year. Puerto Rico is made eligible for grants for maternal and child welfare, vocational rehabilitation and public health.

Taxes: The old-age insurance tax has been frozen at 1 per cent on the worker and 1 per cent employer for the three years, 1940, 1941, and 1942, as against the 1½ per cent rates in the present act. Expected to save employers and workers about $825,000,000 in the three years.

Provision is also made that states may reduce their unemployment insurance contributions if a certain reserve fund has been attained. All but about five states will be able to take advantage of this saving to employers during 1940. May save as much as $250,000,000 during 1940.

Only the first $3,000 of salary will be taxed for unemployment compensation in the future, saving employers about $65,000,000 a year.

Provision is made for refunds and abatements to employers who paid their 1936, 1937, and 1938 unemployment compensation contributions late. Will save employers about $15,000,000.

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Administration: The much criticized reserve fund method of financing old-age pensions is abolished under the amendments and a "federal old-age and survivor insurance trust fund created. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the chairman of the Social Security Board are made trustees of this fund. Whenever the trust fund becomes unduly small or exceeds three times the highest annual expenditure anticipated in the ensuing five-year period, the board will report the situation to Congress for action.

It is significant that the first major amendments to the social security law seek to widen the scope and improve the adequacy and administration of these programs without altering their essential features. Benefits will continue to be payable as a matter of right to workers covered by the insurance programs; aid will continue to be related to need under the assistance programs.

"The foundations of a permanent program have been laid," said the Ways and Means Committee, "and it seems wise to build upon the present structure. Old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, and public assistance are now accepted as permanent in our fabric of social services."

H. Armstrong Roberts

SECURITY FOR THE MARRIED COUPLE OF 65—From 1940 On He Will Receive $25.75 on the Basis of Each Monthly $100 Earned Since 1937, and She Will Receive an Additional 50 Per Cent

Harold M. Lambert

FOR THE WIDOW WITH CHILDREN—Specific Provision Is Now Made for Monthly Payments Instead of the Present 3½ Per Cent Payment to Estates of Deceased Workers

Why the Poles Stand Firm

Confident of Outside Support, They Are Sustained by a Trust in Themselves and in Their Belief That the Liberty Ideal Is Worth Any Sacrifice

By R. H. Markham

Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW

POLISH PEOPLE do not seem to be jittery. They go about their daily tasks in a calm, determined way, without showing much fear, excitement, or bellicosity. They seem to be obsessed neither with dread nor with crusading fanaticism.

The reason for this is not that Poles are phlegmatic or unemotional. On the contrary, they are sentimental and excitable. They are among Europe's most expressive people. Their feelings are hot and not easily repressed.

Their present calmness is due to the fact that they have made the great decision and are ready for all consequences. They have cast their die. They have taken their stand at their Thermopylae. The Greek soldiers during those momentous days of ancient time, when the fate of the world was at stake, were calm. They stood guard at their crucial pass, ready to make the supreme sacrifice for what they considered the supreme good. They waited without dread, haste, or fear to consummate their service. In the meantime they are reported to have sat in the sun and combed their hair. With similar stoicism most Poles do their daily tasks.

Two factors enter into this assurance and self-mastery, one of which is confidence in outside help. The Polish leaders believe that in case of an armed conflict Great Britain and France will come to their aid, thereby assuring final victory. They think there will be no second Munich. That extremely vital experiment failed. There has been no appeasement. Since then the Axis Powers have only grown more aggressive. It appears to the Poles that Great Britain has irrevocably decided to meet further force with force, and that gives the Poles faith. England has never been defeated in a European "show-down."

But this is not the chief factor of the Poles' calmness. They have been so often deceived by the Great Powers that they have complete trust in no ally. Poland has often been betrayed by its own champions. Betrayal is one of the most burning words in Polish history. What chiefly makes the Poles strong now is that, having made the absolute choice of a Patrick Henry, they trust in themselves. Nothing less than Polish freedom is at stake, they think. They know they prefer any sacrifice to slavery. There is no vacillation or hesitation about that. Freedom seems to them the supreme good, worth the supreme price. This is no theory, no rhetoric for the Poles, but a reality.

But why a reality? That is a long story, but a terribly salient aspect of it is that three times since the epoch of Patrick Henry, Poland has been partitioned. It disappeared from the map in 1796. For 122 years there was no Poland. From approximately the time of America's Revolutionary War until 1918, the Poles were all in bondage, culturally, politically, and economically. They suffered oppression which made the lot of the American colonies seem a bagatelle. Most Poles still remember those times. All Polish youth have heard about them from parents and grandparents who lived through them. Most Polish families cherish a sacred memory of some member or members martyred during those decades of slavery. The Poles think there could be nothing worse. That's why they calmly make ready to prevent a new enslavement. Now why is the Poles' independence in danger? Largely because of their geographical position. The Poles have no natural boundaries to help them resist the pressure of their powerful eastern and western neighbors.

For more than a millennium Poland's western and northwestern border has been insecure. It marks one of the great dividing lines of history: that between Teutons and Slavs. Practically all eastern Europe is inhabited by Slavs. They are by far the most numerous racial group and very prolific. By the beginning of the next half century they will comprise half the inhabitants of Europe. They have lived in this part of the world for fully 13 centuries, and extend from the Baltic to the Mediterranean Sea. The third largest group of the Slavs is the Poles. West of them is the powerful Teutonic race. Most energetic, able, and dynamic among these are the Germans, occupying most of Central Europe and extending from the North Sea to the Adriatic. They have been here for fully two millenniums. For more than 10 centuries the Teutons and Slavs, or more specifically, the Germans and Poles, have been pushing against one another. And the chief area of struggle has been the present "corridor," Danzig and East Prussia. In most cases the Germans were the aggressors. They were constantly struggling to push the Poles from the sea, fighting to shut the Poles' door to the world. Germans consider these struggles among the most glorious pages of their history.

To understand Poland's situation it is indispensable to remember how old this fight is. There could hardly be a greater error than to think it began with the Treaty of Versailles. One cannot possibly understand Europe if he takes Versailles as his starting point. That treaty is only one item in a very long history.

What is of extreme importance for Poland is that the Germans have constantly been pushing Slavs back. Germans have subjugated Slavs—not Slavs Germans. Germans have shut out Slavs from the sea—not Slavs Germans. Germans have sent German colonists by the million, hundreds of miles into Slav territory. The eastern Germans have absorbed much Slav blood. The Germans seized East Prussia from a non-German people by "sword and plow." They do not dispute this; they boast of it.

The principal agents in the subjugation and Germanization of East Prussia were the Teutonic knights. They were brave, disciplined, and exceedingly devoted. They had much of the ability, fire, and fanaticism of Herr Hitler's National Socialists. They also felt they were impelled by a great mission. They gave their lives to fulfill that mission, fought with Slavs with phenomenal bravery, and helped create a barrier between the Poles and the sea. Their aim was to dominate Danzig and the corridor, just as Herr Hitler's seems to be today.

It is essential to remember three vital facts in connection with this struggle. Firstly, the corridor is ethnologically Polish—and that in spite of all the centuries of Germanization. Secondly, Danzig was usually a free city or else under Polish control. It usually served as Poland's chief port. During the past Poland held a corridor to the sea for 670 years, while the Germans kept that corridor shut only 294 years. The third vital fact is that when Germany shuts that corridor, Poland's freedom vanishes. In 1722 Germany seized the corridor and in 1796 Poland disappeared from the map. It was simply gobbled up by its neighbors. It did not reappear for about a century and a quarter. When Poland's door is closed, Poland is turned into a dungeon with a foreign keeper. Every intelligent Pole knows this, so he makes Patrick Henry's choice.

Consider what the Germans have done to Slavs. In 1620 the German Austrians defeated the Slav Czechs, seized their country and held them in bondage three centuries. Again, in September, 1938, the Germans got control of the Czechs' defenses. Not six months later the Germans seized Czechia and wiped it from the map of European states. Can any Pole doubt that the same fate awaits Poland, if they do no resist?

Poland's situation is made doubly difficult by the fact it has no eastern boundary. As it faces German pressure on the West, its back is not protected. It cannot place its "back to the wall." There is no wall. Just a vice or a pincer. The Poles' Slav brothers on the east, the Russians, exert as much pressure on them as the Germans usually do. The Germans and Russians often work together against Poland. It is Russia, in fact, which has taken the lion's share in the past. And having gotten that share, they terrorized their Polish brothers even more than the Germans. Prussia, Austria, and Russia partitioned Poland in 1795, Austria treated its parts fairly well; Prussia treated its part badly, but made economic improvements. Russia treated the subjugated Poles cruelly and stopped almost all progress.

Most Polish insurrections have been against Russia. In the World War Polish volunteers first fought on the side of the

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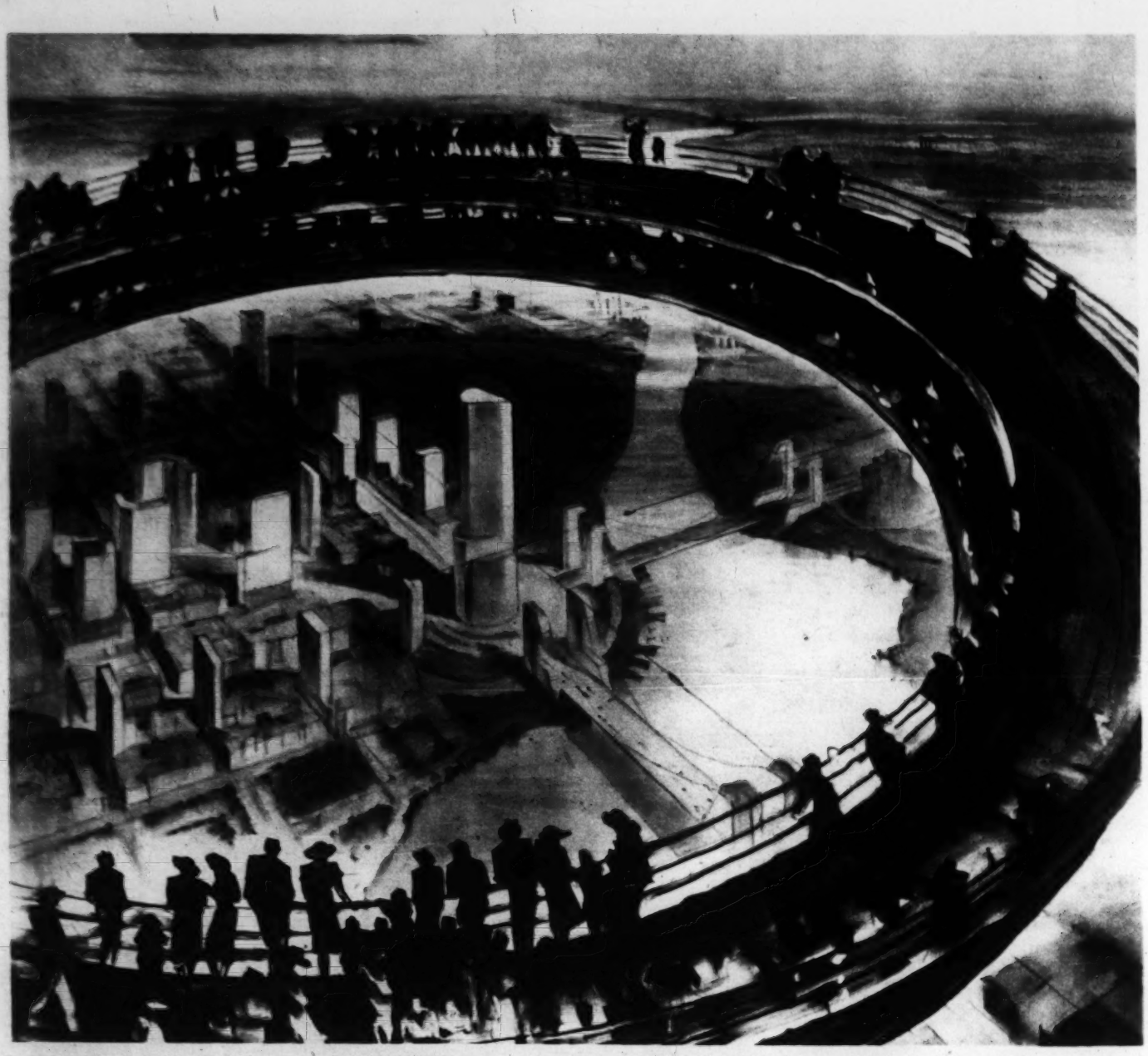
Wide World

OPPORTUNISM IS EVER A NECESSITY IN POLISH DIPLOMACY—Marshal Smigly-Rydz (Above) Receives the Silver Baton, Badge of His Office as Head of the Armed Forces, Succeeding Marshal Pilsudski, Whose Passing Is Memorialized in the Bust at the Left. Behind the Army Operates Foreign Minister Beck, Master of the Political Stalemate Maintained While He Balances Friendships With France and England Against the Presumptive Program of Germany. In 1794, When Poland Was Partitioned Between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, a Revolt Was Started by Kosciuszko (Upper Left) Which, Though Fruitless, Caused Him to Become a National Hero



Handsome Is • Handsome Does

Henry Dreyfuss Designs for Improved Convenience and Usefulness, as Well as for More Sales

By Paul Gulick

TO HAVE A HOLLOW SPHERE 200 feet in diameter thrown in your lap, as it were, with the commission to fill it with a dramatization of two themes of New York's World's Fair, is quite an order. Such orders, however, come to industrial designers. This order came to Henry Dreyfuss from Grover Whalen and the Theme Committee of the World's Fair in New York. Harrison and Fouilhoux, in designing the Trylon and Perisphere, had thrown down a challenge to put any designer upon his mettle.

The ten years during which Mr. Dreyfuss has been engaged in industrial designing have been full of challenges. This one was the most interesting, as well as the most difficult which had ever been assigned to him. He had been asked to provide a six-minute dramatization of the combined themes of the Fair, the World of Tomorrow and the Interdependence of Man. Not altogether in the accepted field of industrial designing, you will say, but it is singularly within the broad experience and training which Mr. Dreyfuss brought to his accepted profession. Motion picture stage shows, a new one every week, and legitimate stage plays had been his first love. He is one of the few who could have successfully tackled a problem which combined the broadest significance of industrial designing with dramatic representation of it in such an unusual auditorium and in such a limited space of time.

Furthermore, Mr. Dreyfuss is interested in everything which tends to make this a better world to live in and the interdependence of man is part of his philosophy of life. He entered upon this commission with a zest which counted neither the cost nor the time, for the designing of the dramatic theme spectacle of the Fair long occupied most of his own time and a large part of the energy of a special staff of his organization, day and night. But these are minor considerations.

Here was an opportunity to engage his heart and his hand in a demonstration which could have far-reaching effect upon millions of people in demonstrating the benefit of planned democracy, of planned economy. Here was an occasion to bring forcefully to the attenton of America, a more comfortable and saner way to live by utilizing inventions, improvements, and facilities already in existence by skillfully co-ordinating them and eliminating the interferences which prevented their fullest enjoyment. Here was a demonstration of a method of living usefully, contentedly, and healthfully by acknowledging the fact that men and women are dependent upon each other and that only by working harmoniously together can they contribute most to human happiness and obtain the greatest amount of happiness for themselves.

And so, in the Perisphere, the New York World's Fair now has a demonstration of an ideal community. It is a community which embodies ideas and plans of many men and many countries. It is a thoroughly practical idea, and such a community could actually come into existence tomorrow, if this example of the better way to live could inspire sufficient people. Here is a community without traffic problems, with an ideal system of transportation by air, water, train, bus, and automobile; a community without wasted motion, with its work shops in the proper place, homes in the proper place, time for cultural enjoyment, hobbies, amusements, and sports; without slums and without crime, without fire hazard and without crowding; with religion and education highly accented, with labor achieving its proper place and with every man's home enjoying essentially every comfort and convenience that the rich man now enjoys. There will be no rich man's mansions in Democracity, because there will be no point in having them.

In detail, Democracity is full of the fruits of industrial design. The audience which looks down from its slowly moving balconies upon this World of Tomorrow, will see, however, only a few of them; those which have to do with trains, airplanes, steamships, busses, and buildings. But these articles are the piece de resistance of industrial design. The world today, as we see it, and without our realizing it, has been largely made over by industrial design. It has added beauty, utility, and desirability to almost every article in daily use from ordinary kitchen utensils to streamlined trains, airplanes, and steamships.

Industrial design is a comparatively new profession; Henry Dreyfuss grew up with it. He is 35. A scholarship in stage design eventually led him to the theater. While engaged in this work he received an offer from a department store to go to work in the merchandising division. The object of this department was to study the merchandising methods, consumers' demands, sales appeal, and functions of its various products, particularly those which were not selling well with a view to making them sell better. This offer set the feet of the young stage designer into an entirely new path, his ideas into an entirely new world. After a lot of thought he turned down the offer, not because it wasn't attractive, but because he felt that it would imprison him. More particularly, he felt that it would blunt the sharp outside point of view so essential to successful designing.

The offer, however, did give him this idea. That he could accomplish for one manufacturer in each field exactly what the store wanted him to do in so many fields. Furthermore, he could do this with the independence of thought and freshness of viewpoint which are impossible to one bound by the rules and outlook inherent in organizations. He made up his mind never to put himself in a place where he couldn't see the forest because of the trees. And so, Henry Dreyfuss opened his own office. That was in 1929.

This month Mr. Dreyfuss will celebrate ten years of industrial designing, and, strangely enough, almost every firm for which he has designed, will be celebrating the anniversary with him. Mr. Dreyfuss has a remarkable faculty of keeping his clients. He has that rare ability, for an artist, of being able to get along with people. Engineering staffs, executives, advertising men, merchandising officials, all seem to be happy to work with him because he is so ready to work with them and through them. Furthermore, he has made exhaustive studies in all the branches of business, from the manufacturing right through to retail selling. He talks the language of every department. This knowledge of every branch of business has determined his philosophy of design.

Mr. Dreyfuss is an artist, yet a practical artist, with a painter's eye for beauty. He has never designed an article for considerations of beauty alone. With a keen urge to make America more conscious of symmetry of form and beauty of color, he has formulated his own definition of industrial design. As you would expect, it is intensely practical. Being an artist, it is unthinkable to him that a design should not have beauty. Eye appeal, as a major premise in every design, is taken for granted. With this assumption, a good industrial design in Henry Dreyfuss' estimation is one which, by means of improved appearance and increased con-

(Continued on page 14)

Courtesy of Henry Dreyfuss and Nickolas Muray

HE DEVISED SOMETHING TO GO INTO THE PERISPHERE—Henry Dreyfuss (Above) Evolved a Way to Take Two Continuous Lines of Visitors to the New York World's Fair Theme Center for a Ride Above a City of Tomorrow, Seen in the Picture at the Top in Daytime View

"The People, Yes"

Popular Government Gains New Distinction as a Result of Intelligent Voting on Such Referenda as That on the New York Constitution

By Harold Riegelman

PLEBISCITES ARE NOT in good repute these days. Too often recently the "voice of the people" in foreign lands has been transcribed; too often their ballots have been disks etched with the point of a bayonet. However, not even the most critical opponents of popular referenda claim that in the United States the people do not vote as they think, wisely or otherwise. Here our "town hall" tradition invests the referendum with a sanctity which is sometimes at war with our faith in the principle of representative government. The people are the source of power, but the power is not normally exercised at the source. It is commonly accepted that the complicated problems of modern sovereignty require specialized treatment and that duly elected or selected legislators, executives, and judges are the specialists. To them is delegated the power as agents to make, administer, and interpret the solutions of the problems of government. Popular control is expressed in the reward or retirement of the agent when he seeks re-election or promotion.

The referendum is not quite consistent with this practice, but it is not good politics to assert this. On the contrary, it is politically important to extol referenda in tribute to the infallible judgment of the people. This is done even by those in our political life who are most skeptical of popular judgment in public affairs. There are practical reasons for this apart from the one already mentioned. For the politician, the referendum can be a useful means of avoiding responsibility for a popular, though imprudent, step; also, it is a graceful way of saying "No," while appearing not to resist the intemperate demands of a well-organized minority. This casts the burden of denial upon the voter.

Apart from any appraisal of the judgment of any individual voter on any specific public question, the referendum as a means of settling outstandingly important issues has been, on the whole, a success from a practical, as well as from an idealistic, standpoint.

One of the most exacting tests to which the referendum principle has been put in recent years was the submission of a new Constitution last fall to the voters of the State of New York.

In 1936, the electorate of that State voted for a Constitutional Convention. In 1937, 168 delegates were elected. They convened on April 5, 1938, and completed their labors on Aug. 26. They had "adopted" a new Constitution which was a mere scrap of paper until the approval of the people gave it life. This document came before the voters in the November, 1938, election. In form it was presented as nine amendments.

Before identifying these amendments, it is worth noting that the Convention did not have a "good press." A few of the more politically prominent delegates occasionally made speeches pointed at the then impending State election. These were widely reported and, though they had little bearing or effect on the work of the Convention, the publicity they received gave the deliberations a political flavor which did not sit well with the public. On the other hand, the intensely concentrated and conscientious labors of the majority of the delegates were seldom reflected in the newspapers.

In addition, there was the normal popular inertia to overcome. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith, one of the most influential of the delegates, phrased this factor thus: "There are a half million people in this State that vote against every amendment no matter what it is."

All in all, the chances of popular approval generally did not seem bright. And the fact that the voters would have to express themselves on nine separate propositions as well as to decide between two colorful candidates for governor and elect the rest of a State and Congressional ticket, did not make the chances appear much brighter.

The first amendment contained about 85 per cent of the proposed revisions. These covered a wide range: Bill of rights, State finances, municipal finances, city, county, and village home rule, conservation, and many other highly technical features. One of the controversial items in amendment Number 1 was the provision to authorize free bus transportation for all school children, including those attending denominational schools. Another transformed public pension benefits into a contractual relationship so that after a certain date they could not be reduced or diminished.

Widely read newspapers were divided on amendment Number 1. In the City of New York, The New York Times, World-Telegram, the Sun and the Daily Mirror opposed it. The Herald Tribune, Daily News, Brooklyn Eagle, and the Journal-American supported it.

Important civic groups such as the Citizens Union, City Club, and Women's City Club fought the amendment.

It was easier to focus public attention upon a few unacceptable features of the amendment than to describe convincingly and clearly its many virtues. In their campaign platforms, both major parties endorsed amendment Number 1, but the candidates said little on the subject. The American Labor Party condemned it, but the State Federation of Labor was for it. Some civic groups and the delegates themselves, speaking in their home districts, analyzed the amendment approvingly. The public accepted amendment Number 1 by a vote of about 13 to 11. In New York City, the approval was about 4 to 3.

Amendment Number 2 related to legislative reappointment—a frankly political set-up designed to preserve certain advantages to the Republicans in the election of members of the Legislature. The majority of delegates belonged to that party. Civic groups and the larger newspapers lined up on amendment Number 2 as they had on Number 1, except for the Brooklyn Eagle, which opposed it, and The Sun, which supported it. The party platforms were, of course, divided. The amendment was defeated almost 2 to 1 in the City and State. It is notable that at the same election Republican majorities were elected to the Assembly and Senate.

Amendment Number 3 related to State financing of grade crossing eliminations—almost universally endorsed. The Daily Mirror and the American Labor Party were opposed. The amendment was approved by the people by nearly 2 to 1.

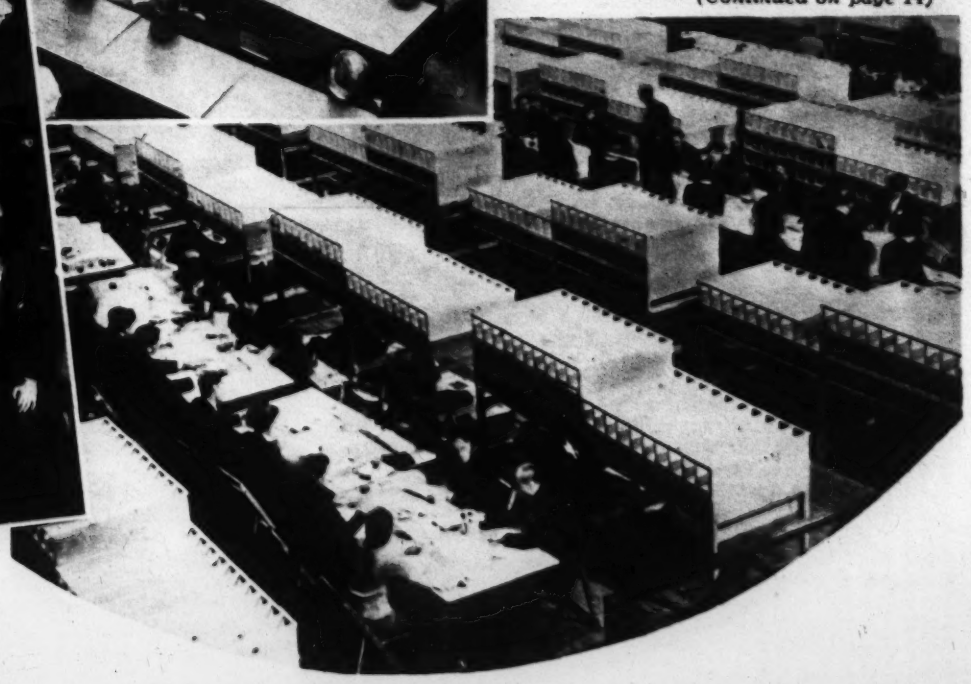
The fourth amendment was to authorize public aid for low-rent housing, including huge loans and subsidies. The metropolitan press, except The Sun and Daily News, were for it. The large civic groups and all political parties endorsed it. Real estate and taxpayers' groups opposed. The amendment was approved nearly 3 to 1.

The fifth amendment was a proposed new judiciary article. It contained many desirable features, and two highly controversial ones. One of these was the provision for a new judicial district, the necessity of which was questioned. The other was to give the courts broader powers to review the determination of administrative bodies on the facts as well as the law. The latter produced a cyclone of debate. The metropolitan press, except the Brooklyn Eagle and the Daily News, fought it. So did the large civic groups, the Democratic and American Labor parties, and the State Federation of Labor. It went down to defeat by more than 2 to 1.

The sixth amendment related to the right of collective bargaining and fixed the hours and prevailing rate of wages on public works. Of the metropolitan dailies, all but The Sun approved. The political parties approved. The large civic groups were divided. The amendment was adopted by about 3 to 1 in the City and more than 2 to 1 throughout the State.

Amendment Number 7 was designed

(Continued on page 14)



Wide World

THE PEOPLE VOTE ON THE REFERENDUM (Above)—The New York Constitutional Convention, 1938, in Session (Top Left). Checking the Ballots Cast in Proportional Representation Election, New York City (Right). Top of Page: Chief Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals, Who Presided at the Constitutional Convention

Man the Boats, Men!

Those Pictures of Sleek Motor Craft Long Ago Persuaded Us That We Would Look Well Behind the Wheel—But Now There Is a Plan Actually to Put Us There . . .

By Robert W. Desmond

THE ALTON FAMILY lives on the shores of the Mississippi, near St. Louis. They have a lovely home there, an attractive place to stay. But, instead of staying, they would set out each summer for a motorboat trip. One year they ventured north through the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and connecting waterways, into the Great Lakes and on north to Green Bay. Another year they explored the Ohio River; again it was the Mississippi itself north into Minnesota. They had planned to cruise south to New Orleans and west on the Missouri, but someone made them such a good offer for their boat that they couldn't refuse.

Lewis and Clark had nothing on the Alton family, however. The children became geographical wizards. Father knew his navigation and engineering backward and forward, and mother became a master-hand at camp cookery and domestic economy. It was work, but it was fun too; there were no traffic jams, and they loved it.

Two other families, the Vernes and the Hendricks, spend most of each summer aboard their boats off the east coast, while Winifred Howard never runs out of anecdotes of her girlhood, when she cruised each summer with her father and brother in Puget Sound and around Vancouver Island. The North American continent, with its thousands of miles of coastal waters, rivers, and inland lakes, is a happy hunting ground for boating enthusiasts—and there are plenty of them.

* * *

Maybe you read, for example, about the college student who sailed out of Milwaukee Harbor recently in a canoe equipped with an outboard motor. He was bound for the New York World's Fair, more than 1,500 miles away. It took him the first two weeks of June to reach Detroit, putt-putting almost the entire length of Lake Michigan, across the Straits of Mackinac, along Lake Huron's shoreline, out of sight of land across the mouth of Saginaw Bay, and into the St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair to Detroit. He made only about eight miles an hour, and he slept anywhere along the shore where he chose to pitch the pup-tent which was stowed forward in the canoe, under a watertight canvas. From Detroit he set out on another two or three weeks of outboard canoeing, through the Detroit River, Lake Erie, the New York State Barge Canal, the Hudson River, and finally Flushing Bay and the Fair.

Flushing Bay, like many another bay, bears on its surface scores of motorboats, some of them luxurious craft costing thousands of dollars, and almost as comfortable as homes ashore. But that particular bay is unlikely to see anything afloat for quite some time more important, in a symbolic way, than Harry Meyer's outboard canoe. Of course, his trip had its publicity angle; the National Outboard Association and the maker of his own outboard motor didn't exactly discourage it. It meant favorable attention for outboard motors. But it was symbolic just the same.

The long journey indicated, rather dramatically, that outboard motors are better and more dependable than ever. But it also indicated the increased interest humble folk are taking in motorboats of all kinds. Not only in outboard motors and what they will do when attached to canoes, rowboats, and specially made craft, but in other motor-driven boats as well, boats ranging in size, grandeur—and cost—all the way from a fourth-hand "bang-boat" up to swift motor barges literally fit for a King, or at least an admiral of the fleet, and on up the price scale to motor cruisers and yachts capable of navigating in any coastal waters or even across the oceans.

* * *

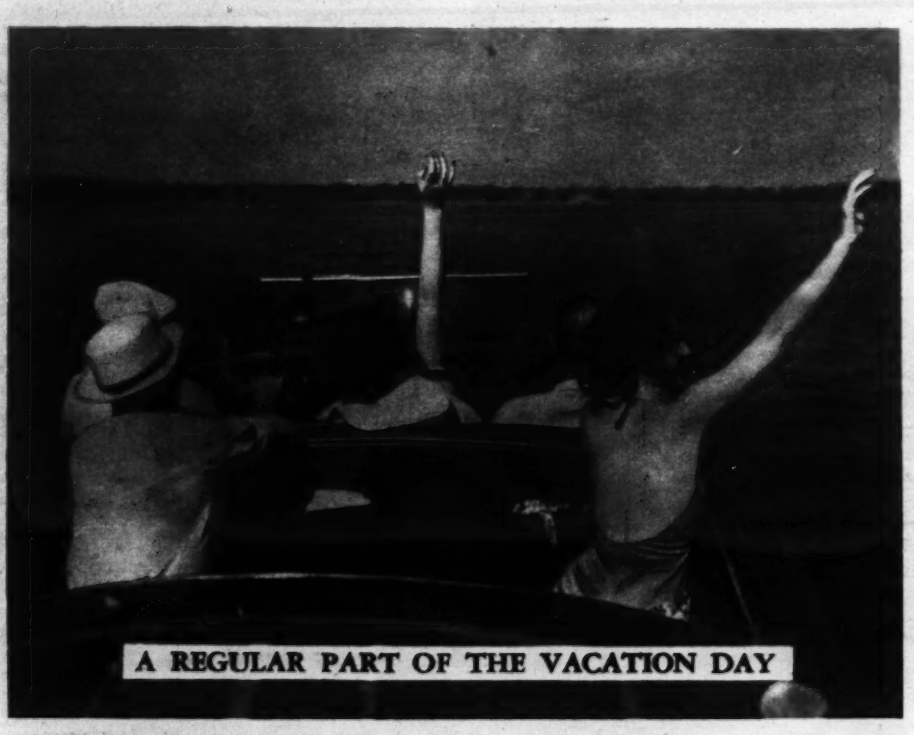
Sailing is pleasant and exhilarating, of course. It always has been and it always will be, and its devotees will be numerous. But the generation which was raised on that series of 50-cent classics, "The Motorboat Boys," is just about getting to the point where it has some extra pocket money. Those Motorboat Boys did plenty with their boats! The author piloted them safely through many volumes and, for some at least, motorboats came to seem mighty attractive. A motorboat was the thing!

So, while nobody is going to say a word against sailing, motorboats have their good points, too, especially when the wind goes down. A lot of people think so. To prove that, just give up work for a year or two and explore some of the coastal and inland waterways. Evidence will pile up in a hurry. Go down along the Charles River, in Boston, near the Massachusetts Avenue bridge, or out near Watertown. Drive out along the ocean north or south of Boston; investigate the situation around Cape Cod or down Maine-way. Look out the window as the train runs parallel to the Connecticut shore between New York and Boston.

If your voyage of exploration takes you south along the Atlantic coast and into Gulf waters, you will find motor craft and their enthusiasts in all the bays and rivers and inlets from the Raritan to the Mississippi, and beyond. The silken bumble of the underwater exhaust is as familiar a sound along the St. Lawrence River, especially near the Thousand Islands, as it is in Pacific waters, from San Diego and Catalina northward to Puget Sound and vicinity. And the inland waterways, too, depend greatly on motor craft, from mere cockleshells to de luxe cruisers, not only for basic transportation needs, but also for mail delivery, shopping, and fun. Along the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and many another river; in the Great Lakes and along their shores; in the thousands of sapphire lakes in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and elsewhere, it seems as though the world itself would almost stop spinning if there were no motorboats. At the very least, the country would revert to the Indians.

Even in mid-winter, the Boat Shows staged in the bigger cities are well attended. And in sheds and basements from coast to coast, skippers are at work fashioning their craft. The newspapers print alluring pictures of expensive motor yachts, the "slick" magazines flaunt advertisements showing six bright young things waving and grinning from the red leather seats of a speeding runabout. And so the reader's sales resistance melts along with the winter's snow.

With sales resistance gone, the only thing standing between the potential motorboatist and his boat is his pocketbook. How thick is it? Well, there are—as the ads say—boats to suit every



A REGULAR PART OF THE VACATION DAY

Wide World, Chicago & North Western R. R., William M. Rittase, H. Armstrong Roberts

MILWAUKEE TO NEW YORK IN 37 DAYS—Harry G. P. Meyer Concluded His 2,000-Mile Powered Canoe Trip, by Way of the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal, on July 3

WELL MATCHED FOR A ROARING FINISH

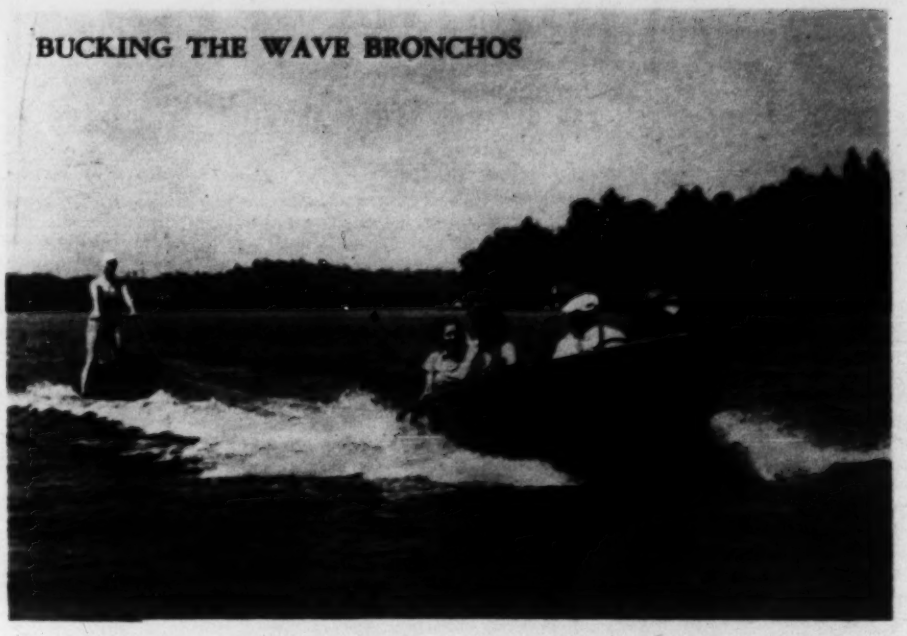
pocketbook. If he doesn't see what he wants in the fancy showrooms along Fifty-seventh Street, Michigan Avenue, or some other "via Dollaroso," there always are the boating magazines and the classified sections of the newspapers offering bargains in used boats and outboard motors.

One reads of Wall Street tycoons, well-heeled movie stars, and society playboys outfitting yachts for long cruises. But one does not always realize that, while it is easy to spend thousands or hundreds of thousands (if you can get them!) for ocean-going yachts—near-ocean liners—it also is possible to get good yachts and motor cruisers or speed boats for the price of a good automobile. In fact, even for the price of a good *used* automobile. And we are told that there is water everywhere!

Make another journey of exploration. Go for a walk in Lincoln Park or Jackson Park, in Chicago, where motorboats of all sorts crowd the sailboats in the lagoon moorings. Go out to Dorchester and Wollaston, near Boston. Look along the banks of the Wabash—or along the Delaware and Potomac, and along the waterfronts of Miami and Los Angeles Harbor. Surely, all of these boat owners are not rich! They just know what they want, and they shop around for it.

In China and India thousands of persons live their entire lives on boats, and thrive. Some do almost the same in the United States; the canal-boaters of New York state, for example, and others in southern waters. In the colder climes along New England shores, however, and in any number of inland lakes, sailors become sea-going only in the summer. But then some of them lead an independent, economical existence, dropping anchor in friendly coves and forgetting such land-lubberly things as rent and taxes.

It really doesn't require much imagination for almost anyone of us to envision the delights of life on the water, delights which are real at least when the weather is fair and the sea tolerably smooth. There are those, too, who enjoy rain on the deck while they rest snugly below—because many a craft has sleeping accommodations for from two to eight passengers, and sometimes more. Even a bit of a storm has its zestful charm for



BUCKING THE WAVE BRONCHOS

those who know their seamanship. Waterfront communities, moreover, are equipped to provide service and comfort to sailors on both fresh and salt water. Gasoline, oil, foodstuffs, items of equipment, entertainment, and friends never are difficult to find. The Government will provide excellent navigation charts at nominal cost. And those true heroes of the waterways—the Coast Guard—are ready with advice, and with help if it is desired.

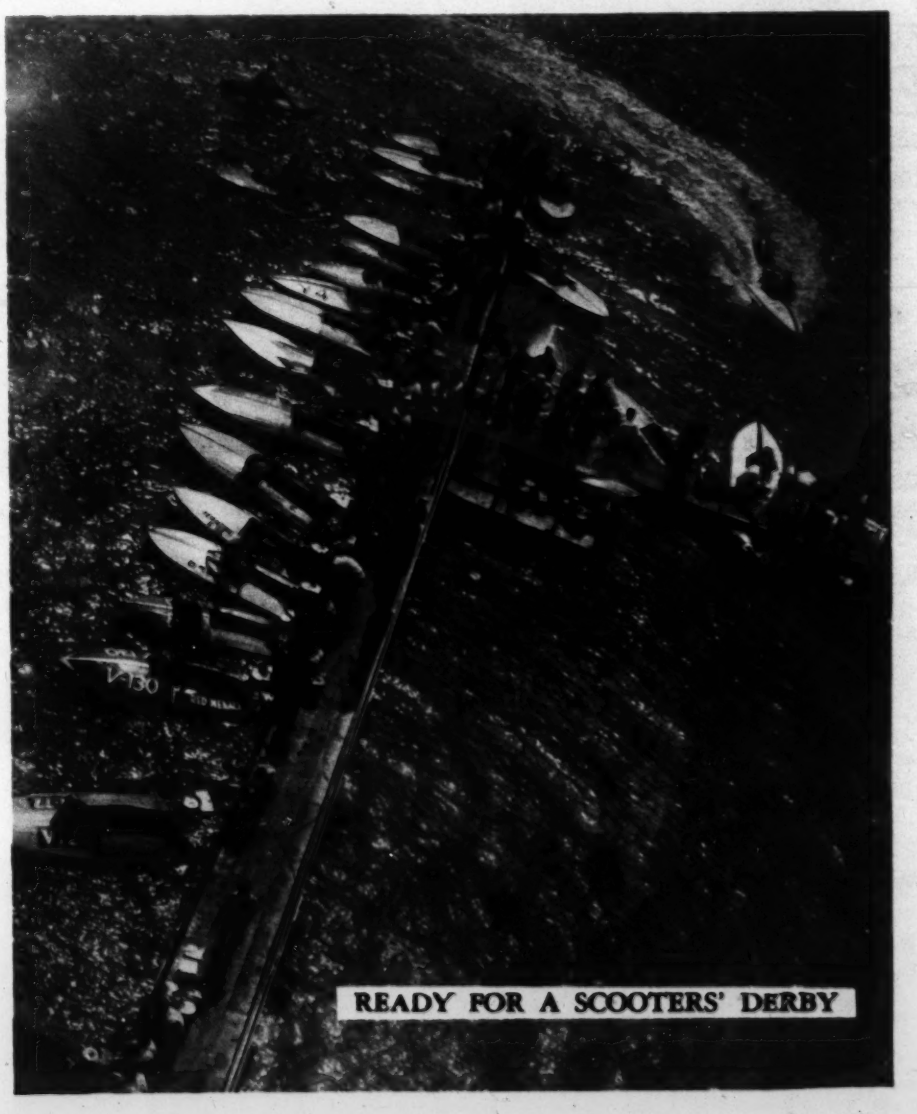
There is no need to try to give artificial glamour to the motorboatist's life. It is glamorous enough in itself. Yet, in the matter of gilding the lily, the makers of motors and motor-craft, motor gear and gadgets have just about achieved the ultimate. Evinrude, and Elto, of Milwaukee, and the Johnson Sea Horse people, of Waukegan, Ill., among others, have contributed to making outboard motorboating and outboard canoeing what it is today. Gar Wood and the makers of Chris Craft, both of Michigan, have demonstrated in their dashing products the beauty and speed possible in cruisers and runabouts and utility boats. As for the bigger yachts, many an eye also has lingered over pictures of those built by Wheeler, of Brooklyn; Elco, of Bayonne, N. J.; Richardson, of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; and Matthews, of Port Clinton, Ohio. Many an eye has followed the sleek hulls of fine craft fashioned by Burger, of Manitowoc, Wis.; Henry C. Grebe, of Chicago; Hubert Johnson, of Bay Head, N. J., and other honored builders.

For some mysterious reason, however, the great American devices of mass-production and organized salesmanship never have been applied to boating. Perhaps a man and his boat are too proud and individualistic even to permit such a thing. A man's home once was his castle, but that has not been true for a long time; the telephone and the door-to-door salesman tumbled that castle into the dust years ago. But a man's boat does remain his—castle? Well, at least, his sanctuary. The captain of a craft isn't going to be denied the prerogatives accompanying that position.

* * *

But even that situation cannot last forever, and this last spring brought one of the first serious, concerted efforts to get the American people interested in boats. The National Outboard Association and the Power Boat Association, along with other groups, organized a program intended to lure more landlubbers into boats, on the theory that they will enjoy the experience so much that they will want boats of their own. Probably many will, too. In which case we may have to extend the mooring areas in yacht basins and harbors of our cities.

But the world is two thirds water; there must be plenty of room! And even now the waterways are tolerably well populated, from Petherick's area on San Francisco Bay (as someone has said) to Ingersoll's territory at Middletown on the Connecticut River. That is the boatman's version of that other phrase, "From the rock-bound coast of Maine to the sunny shores of California." Only the boatman's version is a lot less dusty!



READY FOR A SCOOTERS' DERBY

Among the New Books

Keats' Poems, in One Volume

The Poetical Works of John Keats, edited by H. W. Garrod. New York: Oxford University Press. $10.

TO THE WELL-KNOWN series of "Oxford English Texts" there has now been added Keats' poetical works in one volume, admirably printed and substantially bound, and in every respect presented with the authority and definiteness which we are accustomed to expect from this University Press. The plan of the series precludes interpretative and appreciative commentary; but poems are presented with a wealth of textual criticism and variant readings.

In the case of Keats the study of the text is to but a very small degree a matter of comparing the printed sources. For Keats published only three volumes and none of them entered on a second edition. Consequently there are no printed variants to be compared. The three volumes were, moreover, carefully printed and there are very few errors and those few practically negligible because the necessary corrections are obvious. The many posthumous poems first given to the world by Lord Houghton were also carefully printed; the editor took no conscious liberties with the text save in a few cases where an emendation seemed absolutely necessary.

* * *

The most interesting of Lord Houghton's emendations happened (we now discover) to be quite incorrect. In one poem Keats (as the manuscripts show) wrote "the limbo of a wanton." The printer made this into "the limbs of a wanton." Lord Houghton (without access to the manuscripts) corrected the faulty meter by printing "the white limbs of a wanton"; and so the passage has stood in every edition till now, when Mr. Garrod has recovered for us the original "limbo." This is the most interesting example of the present editor's work when dealing with printed sources.

But his real task—a gigantic one—has been to go behind the printed texts to the manuscripts. No other English poet of first rank has left so enormous a quantity of manuscript material behind him as has Keats; much of it is in autograph, either preliminary drafts or fair copies; and much else is in transcripts made by one or another of his relatives or friends. The task of assembling this material is immeasurably increased because it is dispersed in scores of collections.

Mr. Garrod has inspected the originals or photographs of practically everything that is extant. Some few things which were known to his predecessors have disappeared; but it is unlikely that much of importance is missing from his painstaking record of variant readings. To set down all these variants was a job worth doing, though 99 readers in a hundred are interested only in the final form of the poems. But noting the variants, the attentive hundredth reader is able to follow the processes of poetic composition, almost, as it were, to look over the poet's shoulder as he wrote. We see the stages through which grand phrases and lines and whole passages passed before reaching the ultimate perfection. A famous example is the "magic casements" passage in the "Ode to a Nightingale," which was not originally written as it now stands.

There are people who hold that to "go behind" the final form of a great poet's work is to take an unwarrantable liberty, to commit an impertinence. Mr. Garrod defends himself convincingly against this charge. Such an inquiry does no harm to the reputation of a supreme artist; and in the conduct of the inquiry much may be learned about the processes of poetry.

* *

In the case of Keats something is learned, something a little disconcerting, not to say startling. We find them in the manuscripts extra aspirates are sometimes added (as in "exhaltation") and occasionally a necessary "h" is missing. Does not this support the old contemptuous accusation that Keats was a cockney? Still more disconcerting is it to discover in one place that he wrote "sigh" where obviously the sense requires "say." Here the poet's London accent rings out unmelodiously.

A very long introduction, eight appendices, and three additional notes cover the whole ground of Keats manuscripts and printed texts; their authority, provenance, and inter-relationship. The discussion is necessarily somewhat dry; but it has been accomplished with praiseworthy thoroughness and will not have to be done again. Doubtless some things now missing will by some stroke of fortune turn up; and these new discoveries will be recorded in later issues of this volume; but though Mr. Garrod's work will probably be supplemented, no future editor will be able to disregard it. Of the most distinguished of his predecessors, H. B. Forman, Mr. Garrod speaks in terms of the highest praise. It is regrettable that, as in his former book on Keats, he here writes contemptuously of Miss Amy Lowell.

S. C. C.

The Greek and Roman Theater

The History of the Greek and Roman Theater, by Margarete Bieber. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $7.50.

FROM STUDY of such architectural and pictorial remnants as survive of the theater in Greece and in parts of the Mediterranean world that borrowed and adapted the Greek civilization, it grows evident that the construction of ancient play arenas depended neither on whim nor on rule, but on the necessities of time and circumstance. Building an open-air auditorium in stone and timber was too weighty and clumsy a business to be done by guess, or even by law; and according to evidence of ruins and of vase paintings half-toned in Dr. Bieber's "Greek and Roman Theater," it was executed solely on the basis of dramatic requirement. What the poet needed for the presentation of his pieces, the marble cutter and the carpenter gave him, with no acknowledgments either to sentiment or to tradition.

Thus the problem puzzled over by scholars as to whether a low-level stage or an elevated one was employed in Attica simmers down to the query—Was a continuous, single-plane acting area needed for performance of the old tragedy, or was a double scheme called for, with wide front space for the chorus and with a narrow, high platform at the back for the principals?

* * *

The author cannot find why Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides should want a rear shelf for their chief personages to parade upon; and at the same time she does find that the dramatists of the minor eras succeeding the grand period really craved that convenience. She sets down her opinion, therefore, at curtain-fall of Chapter 5 of her vast and learned volume, as follows:

"The most important thing to bear in mind is, that in the classical age there was no such thing as a raised stage."

A reader scanning Dr. Bieber's pages seems to be anywhere but in a remote past and gets an impression of existing right with the subject now. The Greek stage becomes of today; and the Roman stage—well, that appears like some reform movement that we are coming to when we wake up to our possibilities. This illusion may be a consequence of the great amount of theatrical discussion and dramatic speculation that has popularly gone on with us in recent years; experience with movies and what not. We can understand the stage which set Aristotle to philosophizing, because it is merely our own stage set in social conditions a little different from our own.

* * *

We adapt our imaginations with clear view; and we agree with the author that the actors who impersonated Agamemnon, Oedipus the King, and Medea did not walk on a terrace set above the heads of the chorus, because there was no reason based on common sense and good showmanship why they should. Again, we accept her view of the later theater of comedy in the Hellenic world and in Roman society, that the high stage both existed and belonged. It was demanded, sure enough, for the sharp portrayal of comic character and for the projection of conventional types. It gave just the close-up required.

Whether the high stage question was truly important or only trivial, it has caused controversy aplenty; and if it does not stand permanently settled by persuasion and proof of this exhaustive work, then someone has a big job to open it again. Strange, though the author has produced an octavo of old-school subscription dimensions, and has filled it with a quantity of print, she gives the effect at every turn of the leaf of being brief in her comment and right on the theme. The pictures apparently say it all, and she simply uses a pointer to call attention to details. The book may be described, indeed, as a series of illustrated lectures, each chapter filling a session.

W. P. T.

ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN NASH FOR "MEN AND THE FIELDS"

Escape to the Countryside

Men and the Fields, by Adrian Bell. London: B. T. Batsford. 8s. 6d.

THE COUNTRYSIDE can be a great solace these days. Crises come and go; nature alone seems undisturbed. So one turns with renewed gratitude to cultivating the garden, to week-end glimpses of crops and livestock, the unchanging sequence of the seasons, the age-old crafts and customs of farm folk. In this way present-day uncertainty is helping the cause of the land. The politician, with an eye to emergency, takes a new interest in the farmer; the man in the street, with his values seemingly askew, realizes the countryman retains a key to happiness, and says, "I must get to know him better and maybe pick up a few hints."

Few can give a better introduction to the English countryman than Adrian Bell, who lives in the heart of Suffolk, a county close to London yet wholly agricultural. Near neighbor is the line illustrator and lithographer, John Nash, and when these two get together between the covers of a publication by B. T. Batsford, printers of fine nature books, it is like being a fly on the wall of a dozen and more farm houses.

After you have read "Men and the Fields" you will probably see in the countryside all sorts of things going on which you used to stare at but failed to see for lack of understanding. Mr. Bell explains what might, so wrongly, have been mistaken for doltishness in a farmer's wife isolated a large part of the year from the rest of the world by a sea of mud.

And when she answers you, you feel somehow as though you were being reminded of something you should have known all along. Because living away up there, her mind is continually at the level of thought and not of conversation, as it still is; and every time she speaks she has to struggle up out of the thought level, in which all things mingle and have interrelation, to the peculiarities of conversation, bringing things out separate, while her eyes hold you all the while.

She came from London many years ago and is happy in her isolation, with bright eyes and a bright expression. The author gets to the heart of cowmen, plowmen, veteran woodcutters, muck-spreaders, shepherds, hedgers and ditchers, cattlebreeders and market folk—which is no mean feat, for country folk are not wont to decant themselves readily for strangers.

Mr. Bell has captured the humor of the land, too, which is another achievement, for it has a subtlety of its own which can easily be lost if you are looking for a more familiar type of humor. Mr. Nash's drawings, too, are often witty as well as delicate.

But through the whole book the predominant feeling is the author's love of the land and his confidence in the permanence of it. "Here and hereabout," he says of a Sussex scene, "English and Norman had fought: there had been din and slaughter. Nothing had changed but men. The oak grew in the same way; the cuckoo came punctually about the second week in April, laid her eggs in another bird's nest and flew away. Here now, at any rate, where once the ground must have been strewn with arrows and broken weapons, was quiet, or the illusion of it."

If he wanted to make a film of England, he says, and to suggest the passing of time, he would present this scene where King Harold fell and contrast it with the parkland scene of today—"the sunlit oaks, the gray mare grazing, and, on a garden sward there, that archery target painted with colored circles."

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An English Feminist—The Spanish War—Munich—A London Letter

Portrait of Stella Benson, by R. Ellis Roberts. Macmillan. 15s.
Coming Up for Air, by George Orwell. Gollancz. 7s. 6d.
Lost Liberty? by Joan and Jonathan Griffin. Chatto. 8s. 6d.
Arctic and Antarctic, by Colin Bertram Heffer. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

BIOGRAPHIES of our recent contemporaries are usually failures. De mortuis, etc.—that old enemy of candor—plays a heavy part in them. There are friends, relations, etc., who must not be offended; and even when they are more reasonable than is usual it is difficult to see a contemporary in perspective and in the round.

Mr. Ellis Roberts' portrait of Stella Benson—which will be read with curiosity on both sides of the Atlantic, for she spent periods of her life in New York and California—deals frankly with these difficulties. The book claims to be a Portrait, not a Life, and a portrait it is, and it is pretty clear in its lineaments. Its sympathy and admiration will be sufficient to those who were in Stella Benson's circle—these friends will fill in the gaps for themselves. To outsiders like myself the book is less a portrait than an explanation, a giving of good and bad marks to a pupil one hasn't seen in a class to which one doesn't belong.

Stella Benson, like all women of her kind of talent and distinction since feminism started, protested against those who sought to differentiate between the needs, rights, and equipment of men and women. I always remember a caustic review she wrote—part of it, though not the best part, is quoted in this book—of Mr. C. K. Munro's "The True Woman," which described the male entirely in terms conventionally used for the female. There was a nice line about the tittle-tattle of the clubs. This feminism led her to make the kind of claims which G. K. Chesterton used to chuckle over. For example, she had the illusion that male writers were free of domestic responsibility!

* * *

One thing the Spanish civil war has done for Mr. George Orwell—and he fought for the Government in Aragon—is to make him warn us in his new novel against the hatred in conventional anti-fascism. Hating will make us hateful too. There is another salutary reminder in this novel; it is not the next war but the aftermath of the next war that worries Mr. Orwell. I had a curious insight into the English mind on this subject lately. I set a competition in an English paper for an extract from Baedeker describing the London of 1950. All competitors assumed there had been a catastrophic war; some assumed London had become a German city; all were convinced that it had become one of those skyscraping or troglodyte Wellsian cities of the future. Commendable optimism, in itself, perhaps, hopeful; but how hard dies the belief that violence is a kind of magic that gets things done. Wells of course is full of this unconscious belief in violence. Mr. Orwell, had he entered for this competition, would have drawn a future of hungry seaminess and seediness: half-stocked shops, thin people, a city half-abandoned.

The mass-produced society is finding its own virtues; but for its spirited, free writing, its shrewd hits and rapid, vernacular vividness "Coming Up for Air" should be read.

"Lost Liberty?" is, I suppose, the best-documented study of the Munich crisis and the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia that has so far been written. The authors have had access to important official papers in Prague, hitherto unpublished; they write with clarity and passion and make a formidable factual case against the French and British Governments. This is a partisan book, but it is closely reasoned and Mr. Jonathan Griffin has a particular standing as an expert on armaments. The Germans, he says, had only 30 divisions on the Czech frontier and deduces that they could not and would not have fought.

* * *

Why did Beneš surrender? Why did he not fight, as the Republican Spaniards fought in an analogous case and for the same ideals? Fear of the fear of Bolshevism, say Mr. and Mrs. Griffin. Fear of another Nonintervention Committee.

The happiest continent on earth is the Antarctic; it is completely uninhabited. It is only visited, and the visitors have to be hand-picked. To Mr. Colin Bertram came the original and excellent idea of writing a book on polar travel which would describe the condition, material and mental, which polar parties have learned to observe. No journey is described, but intelligently set out there are essays on Arctic temperatures, clothing, tents, polar animals, food, dogs, transport, and the expeditionary frame of mind; and though I have read innumerable accounts of polar journeys I have never before had the scene so intimately brought home to me. This is the raw material of Defoe, for the art of making real to the reader the utterly strange lies in domesticating it. There is a description here of a man waking up in his Arctic sleeping bag and "dressing" for work outside, which, if not as dramatic as the Scott, Amundsen or Shackleton narratives, supplies a vital domestic material they lacked. We have come to be especially concerned with technique in our time, and this little book is an addition to the literature of human ingenuity.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Spring Song

April Was When It Began, by Barry Benefield. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50.

MANHATTAN'S LOWER West Side has provided a kaleidoscopic background for innumerable narratives, but rare indeed are the times when it serves this purpose in a gentle fantasy. Barry Benefield, in his new book, takes the dingy brownstone fronts in his stride, and, like his hero, plunges past them straight into romance.

Martin Wivert is the fourth deputy assistant editor in a dignified publishing house. He is conscientious, amiable, and often disconcertingly imaginative. Up to the time the story opens, the first two of these qualities had always governed most of his actions—for he had not yet encountered his particular White Rabbit. Then, one day in April, Martin saunters down a side street off Ninth Avenue, is intercepted by the precocious Lula, and becomes thenceforth a worthy member of the extraordinary Horgos household.

The complications which arise to give impetus to the story revolve around Martin's entanglement with the businesslike, possessive Miss O'Sheel, whom he looks upon as the personification of the Judith Disdebar of his dreams. The diverse influences thus at work on Martin engender an unusual amount of suspense, for Mr. Benefield skillfully plays them against each other all the way through to the end. With Lula and the Bloodhound and the Tiger on the one side, and Bridie O'Sheel on the other, Martin has a difficult job indeed of catching the right ring on his exhilarating carrousel. But anyone who knows Barry Benefield will not be surprised at the outcome.

Mr. Benefield has already won a special following which, if not extensive, is invariably enthusiastic, even panegyrical. Those who enjoyed "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie" will welcome this new tale, which is marked by the same gentle humanity and good humor. In addition, there is here some of the same pixillated geniality which reached its high-water mark in the Kaufman-Hart Pulitzer prize-winner, "You Can't Take It With You"; it is the same quality which also pervades the work of Robert Nathan. Barry Benefield is a promising member of this fraternity. He may strike a wrong note occasionally, letting a dissonant crotchet or semiquaver intrude, but the pitch is just right, and the melody the same as that sounded by his confrères. The members of this company are all too few, considering the pleasure they afford their listeners, and it is to be hoped that Barry Benefield will continue to grace the field. "Carrie" was when he began, and this little spring song is a pleasant counterpoint.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

Labor Relations in Republican Germany, by Nathan Reich (Oxford Press, $3), provides a broad and detailed study of the efforts of the Weimar Republic to solve the problem of employer and employee. It is a dispassionate study of continuing value for research students despite the complete change which National Socialism has made in the German labor position.

Anthony Eden, by Alan Campbell Johnson (Ives Washburn. $3). A sympathetic study of the former Foreign Secretary of Britain. To the biographer Mr. Eden typifies the latent "renaissance in British democracy." To many readers the most important pages will be those, as yet unwritten, which will record a career now but begun.

The Integrated School Art Program, by Leon L. Winslow (McGraw-Hill, $3.50). Provides a new approach to art in education, with its relation of aesthetic experience to the general and technical aspects of the subject. A practical help to teachers. With many illustrations, some in color.

Seven Roads to Safety, by Paul G. Hoffman (Harper, $1). The president of the Automotive Safety Foundation outlines a program that should be of concern to every town and city as a means of reducing the toll of motor accidents.

The South American Handbook, 1939 Edition, (Trade and Travel Publications Ltd., London; American Agents H. W. Wilson Company, New York, $1). Sixteenth issue of this well-edited and comprehensive source book.

What to See and Do in Mexico, by George W. Seaton (Prentice-Hall, $3.50). Not a conventional guidebook, but the story of a lively travel companion, who knows what to see and what to skip.

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By Caroline Carter

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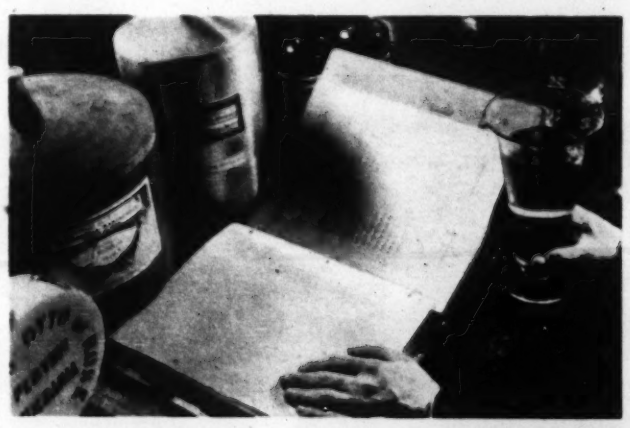

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The Game's the Thing

PRETTY WELL KNOWN is the fact that the so-called "sissy" games, easy and friendly and adapted to general use, have had a revival in the sporting world. Less widely recognized is their growing dominance of that world. Looking back five or six years, we see their first quiet bid for new popularity. Today, authorities predict that 100 mild, pleasant pastimes, ranging from badminton to swimming, from bicycling to shuffleboard, from sailing to roller skating, will eclipse in public favor the top-flight fighting sports —football, ice hockey, and the like.

Weaver W. Pangburn, Director of Surveys of the National Recreation Association, avers that the new trend grows daily more obvious. For example, the Association's 1938 report shows that more communities employed more full-time, year-round recreation leaders, provided themselves with public recreation under leadership, and served more of the population than ever before. Too, more money was spent by cities and towns on their recreation programs than in any year since 1931, the expenditures amounting to $29,000,000.

Americans are growing tired of the grandstands. They still adore exciting contests, but as a part, not the whole, of the sporting picture.

The new demand is for games that can be played by everybody; that have social value; that can be built into the average citizen's daily, personal play-life, and especially into the later lives of young people, as enjoyable at 80 as at 18.

So people of all types and ages have taken to splashing and wading in swimming pools and at beaches; falling down merrily at ice and roller skating rinks; crowding archery ranges, tennis courts, and brand-new horseshoe pitching pits. They are bowling and hiking and sailing and fishing. They have set 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 bicycles tooling along bypaths from Hollywood—where the cycling fad started—to New York's Central Park, where you may see in action such distinguished fans as Eddie Duchin, Guy Lombardo, Zorina and Sheila Barrett. In Washington, D. C., streets have been marked off into special lanes for sightseeing cyclists.

All this is revelatory, perhaps, of a significant aspect of the nation's character.

Oddly enough, many supposedly excitement-loving young people are in favor of the new set-up. Glen O. Grant, former Supervisor of Community Recreation for the Los Angeles Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, discovered that 16,390 Los Angeles boys and girls were offered as their principal sports baseball, football, basketball, track and the like. But they said, no, they'd prefer such gentle pastimes as swimming, archery, volleyball, tennis.

Young America at play—friendly and easy, de-emphasizing the fighting, competitive sports they admired in former years!

As for people over 21, the National Recreation Association made a survey of 5,000 such "oldsters" in 21 cities, ranging from grand-dads and housewives to businessmen, stenographers, and actors. These, too, expressed a preference for the minor sports such as swimming, boating, golfing, skating, tennis.

So apparently both old and young are drawn together by a common wish to be friendly people, playing with instead of against each other.

Just what are some of the sports they most enjoy?

A good sampling ground is New York's Central Park, where the recreational program offers almost every type of fun, and the participants include almost every type of sports-loving citizen.

High in the lead are swimming and tennis. While baseball still holds its popularity, two other games have been well liked in the Park since about 1935—in fact, contests have been held in each field for the first time, and will be continued hereafter. They are shuffleboard, of shipboard fame, and badminton. Also high in favor is paddle tennis. A pert, quaint edition of its older relative, it illustrates the new era perfectly. You play for fun, not to win, with absurd little paddles in a pocket-sized court.

Your grandfather, or your Dad, would hardly recognize today's streamlined versions of three favorites of yesteryear, runners-up in the popularity contest. They are croquet, archery, and horseshoe pitching.

At Central Park's new clay courts, many of the horseshoe pitchers are members of a national club, allied with the American Athletic Union. As these experts play the game, it requires definite skill and technique—for example, the shoe must be held a certain way, and must make certain specified turns before lodging at the stake. No more casual, hit-and-miss sessions behind the old red barn!

Croquet, perhaps the most "sissified" game of all, has become very popular in a sophisticated version called roque. The wickets at Central Park have all been rented to amateur roque clubs, with fees at about $3 a year. These enthusiasts play skillfully with short-shafted mallets, through wickets only about a sixteenth of an inch wider than the ball and cemented firmly into the field.

As for archery, it is so much on the upswing that fans have developed a craft angle to their sport, making their own archery tackle; and are setting up their own ranges. The latter should be centered in protected territory. For this reason there is no range at Central Park, but other New York municipal areas report increased attendance. This is in line with the National Recreation Association's report, which shows a "spectacular increase" in archery ranges.

A few years ago, only youngsters cared about roller and ice skating in the Park. Then along came the new sports idea, plus Sonja Henie. The pastimes began to number their fans by the thousands, recognizing no age limit.

As for bowling, it is one of the best co-recreational sports, hence a long-popular one. It, too, is forging ahead. The nation's Number One duckpin center is Washington, D. C., where the number of men and women rolling at least once a week in league competition is placed at about 50,000.

Skiing? Yes, it's a "tame-cat" sport, too — the cross-country variety is safe enough for anybody, say Park authorities. That's because the high jumps are barred, of course. Sailing and rowing are gaining impetus, also. Six or seven years ago the Park's principal customers were a few small boys who found their chief pleasure in upsetting boats—now, you can hardly get a rowboat on bright Sunday afternoons. And daily at the lunch hour, office workers of all types, from the boss to the bookkeeper, come out and paddle around happily in the sunshine.

So it's fun to play, America is discovering. And it's fun to play for fun, not fiercely, competitively to win.

MARY FISHER

Los Angeles Municipal Playgrounds, National Recreation Association, and Wide World Photos

FUN FOR EVERYBODY

(Above) Volley Ball at One of the Municipal Recreation Classes for Women at the Poinsettia Playground in Los Angeles. (Right) the Paddleboard Experts Take to the Waves. (Below) Roque Has Replaced Croquet for Many Old-Timers and Has Become a Game of Skill and Finesse

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. . Britain Roused to Resistance

(Continued from Page 2)

were impressive. Yet England is not a comfortable place today, and it is only accurate to say that in London particularly there was a distinct atmosphere of uneasiness. In no place on the Continent, not even in Germany, was the sense of tension so apparent. Plans for the evacuation of children, for food storage, provisions to turn trucks into ambulances — all appear necessary as a means of defense. But they contain constant suggestions of danger. Some people have questioned why so much of this sort of thing has been done around London, forgetting, I believe, that it is England, and London as England's heart, which are particularly threatened, for they are the core of resistance.

I found many English people taking precautionary measures, while still not really believing it was possible they would be attacked. One very acute French observer told me that this made for confusion and dismay last September when the civilian population suddenly realized that they could be bombed in their beds.

* * *

This is the way he put it: "We French have always lived under the shadow of an avalanche, we have never known real security. But England has not been invaded for a thousand years. The English have not known what it was to be exposed to attack; the oak and steel ramparts of their navy have kept war from that green and peaceful land. For several years they have known theoretically that airplanes had changed all that. As early as 1934 Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said that there would be full preparation in the air. But there was not. The British had not been able really to sense their new position.

"September brought an awakening. Since then much has been done but I do not believe that the English yet quite realize their changed position. I am not sure what they will do when confronted again with threats of war against their homes. And remember there will always be a relatively attractive alternative—some apparently small revision of the Versailles Treaty, which no one considers defensible today anyway. The British people believe they are ready to stand up under such double-barrelled assaults. They are sincere in their announced purpose to stand firm. But so were they last fall when the event proved that Hitler—or Von Ribbentrop—was in the final analysis a better judge of what they would do."

* * *

This is an interesting view, particularly as touching last September. But it would be a great mistake for those in charge of German policy to believe that they are dealing with the same conditions they had last year.

Today the British people are far more united. In addition, they had ten months more in which to become accustomed, like the French, to living dangerously. Moreover, this time they have—if the test comes over Danzig—specific commitments. They are far more courageous than they allow anyone to see and they are rearmed with righteous indignation. The manageress of a small hotel in Devon said: "Everyone can see we've tried to avoid war and to do right. We are stronger for knowing that."

If we are seeking to estimate what will happen in another crisis, these are some of the observable mental factors which may be decisive. If I am correct in believing that the "white war" will not soon break into open hostilities and that political changes will be effected through negotiation after another diplomatic trial of strength, these factors are more likely to determine the result than gains in preparedness or new alliances.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the public mind changes. Popular resistance to aggression depends especially on two potential leaders—the press, and the Government. In Britain both sometimes say, "It would be wiser for the people not to know this." Whereas the American press too frequently goes to extremes in exposing confusing and unimportant or personal "news," the British newspapers frequently fail to give essential information. The self-censorship which kept the people so long in ignorance of the situation before Edward VIII's abdication is well remembered. This spring the invasion of Albania came as a complete surprise to the English people, although newspapermen had had some information about Italian plans for several days and stories were printed in American papers.

This kind of thing may leave the people unprepared for necessary decisions. To an American newspaper man it must appear to be a chink in British democracy's armor. Having studied British constitutional history in an English university and having a great admiration for British traditions of freedom and free press, I also found the habit of letting the editorial page creep over into the news columns more than a little disquieting.

* * *

Where friends took only one paper they often failed to get all the news, and where they read several they sometimes distrusted all because the journals disagreed, not only as to opinions but as to news. I felt that the people of some other countries, notably the Swiss and the Swedes, were better informed and were using a free press to better advantage in buttressing democracy.

And while popular feeling has been pushing the Government, it is also true that on specific issues the Government can lead the people. To a larger extent probably than in the United States the English are accustomed to accept the views of the powers that be. A few weeks before conscription was adopted a public opinion poll showed 57 per cent of the people opposed, but another poll taken after the Government announced its plan reversed the majority.

Some friends insisted that had the Government helped the people to understand the importance of the Sudetenland, Britain would have been united and there would have been no crisis last September. If they were right the present efforts of Mr. Chamberlain to be specific on Danzig and to explain that it involves more than a local issue should so unite and strengthen British resistance that National Socialist adventurers will take heed and there will be no chance of another Munich.

* * *

Right here I would like to say a word to American critics of Munich: If you want to understand the British, if you think they should be ready to fight for democracy, ask yourself a few questions: What would I do, what have I done? Am I ready to support them, even with materials? Would I be ready—at the risk of being bombed tonight—to fight if Hong Kong or even the Philippines were seized, as I say they should for Danzig? If they should have supported democracy in Czechoslovakia, can I let it down in France and England?

There may be negotiations to end a new crisis. But they will be on a better, more equal basis. If my observations in Britain are accurate, German expansionism will very shortly find that threats pay diminishing returns.

Wide World Photos

THEY'LL BE CONSCRIPTED

Four Young City Workers, All of Whom Are Affected by the New Conscription Scheme Adopted by the British Cabinet for Compulsory Military Service, Study the Newspaper Report of the Plan. The Background of Wood and Sand Forms a Bomb Shelter

The situation is not such as to encourage early hopes for the general peace conference urged in petitions signed by more than 1,000,000 Britons last winter. Popular sentiment is not in the mood for returning German colonies, though there are long-visioned Englishmen who believe such a gesture might break the log-jam and would in any case take much of the wind out of the "lebensraum" sail, and answer the sneer about "generosity with other people's property." Nor without more confidence is it likely that loans can be made, trade re-established on a decent basis and Germany enabled to obtain essential raw materials.

* * *

It may be that so long as the present regime lasts in the Reich such hopes will be chimeric. But the best in Britain is preparing for such a time. Faced with the apparent imminence of another war and another bad peace, millions of Englishmen are searching for alternatives. They are more ready than ever before to rise above the narrow, racial, and materialistic nationalism which in all countries is the chief obstacle to a better world order.

The British imperialism of a hundred years ago might have had few advantages in a struggle with the National Socialist imperialism of today. There are still weaknesses in British democracy—complacent acceptance of economic dictatorship and unconscious cruelties of caste—which any objective description must mention. And any liberal will gag over the regimentation involved in the present "wartime" emergency. But I differ emphatically with those who say Britain is going Fascist. Also with those who predict streamlined dictatorship will shatter British democracy and become the predominant influence in Europe. For Britain has broadened her base; she comes closer than any other nation to having a real "weltanschauung" or world view. And in a basic struggle of ideas, the concepts of religion, liberty, fair play, economic opportunity, tolerance and international co-operation which obtain in Britain are more likely to succeed than are those propagated by National Socialism.

Possibly I am not able to achieve complete objectivity in reporting on the present state of Britain but when all is said I think there is essential truth in Sydney Smith's picture:

"Nations fall where judges are unjust, because there is nothing which the multitude think worth defending; but nations do not fall which are treated as we are treated, but they rise as we have risen, and they shine as we have shone, and die as we have died, too much used to justice, and too much used to freedom, to care for that life which is not just and free. . . . The Christian patience you may witness, the impartiality of the judgment-seat, the disrespect of persons, the disregard of consequences. These attributes of justice do not end with arranging your conflicting rights, and mine; they give strength to the English people, duration to the English name; they turn the animal courage of this people into moral and religious courage, and present to the lowest of mankind plain reasons and strong motives why they should resist aggression from without, and bind themselves a living rampart round the land of their birth."

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Cleans refrigerators thoroughly, safely

Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.

Bon Ami

"hasn't scratched yet!"

..Handsome Is..

(Continued from Page 6)

venience to the consumer, increases the sales and profits of the manufacturer.

One of the first commissions which came to the young designer was an inexpensive alarm clock. It was flat faced, tipped over easily, and was having color trouble in an effort to meet newly arisen competition. Mr. Dreyfuss took it through a series of face lifting experiments, adding increased efficiency and convenience at each step. This clock is an example of the way this designer looks at every article. An alarm clock particularly has to be thought of in relation to other objects with which it is to be associated. The colors were likely to clash with everything, wall paper, shelf linings, dishes, and flowers. Apparently, no one had ever thought of a black and silver clock—Henry Dreyfuss thought of it. He also changed the winding knobs so that they didn't break finger nails, ruin manicuring or dispositions. But since lumberjacks and truck drivers also use alarm clocks, these winding knobs had also to be made to fit big and clumsy fingers. These first improvements on an alarm clock not only tremendously increased sales but they prompted other manufacturers to improve their own products. Just this year this alarm clock comes out in electric form, almost impossible to tip over.

* * *

Another of Mr. Dreyfuss' important contributions to industry was the redesigning of a washing machine. Heretofore, it was almost as tiresome and unhandy to use a washing machine at it was to use the old-fashioned wash boards. Mr. Dreyfuss redesigned the entire washing machine so that all of the controls were in a panel at the top, made it the proper height and balance for comfort and convenience, gave it a casing easy to look at and easy to clean, and revolutionized the washing machine industry.

Probably the greatest drudgery in a woman's life is cleaning. The old-fashioned vacuum cleaners were almost as heavy and hard to operate as lawn mowers. In addition to improving its appearance, Mr. Dreyfuss felt that it should be lightened in weight. Working with the company engineers, a magnesium base was devised whereby a third of the weight was immediately eliminated. He used plastic for the hood, not only for improved appearance, but to save the housewife the bother of keeping shiny parts shiny. And he sculptured this hood in a new design which again created a revolution in household economy. This vacuum cleaner had a rubber fin to prevent damage to furniture, and all of its gadgets were convenient to use. This vacuum cleaner has a redesigned connection plug. When the plug is taken out of the socket and the cord is folded on the handle, this plug merely fits onto a strand of the cord holding the several loops firmly. Mr. Dreyfuss also redesigned the package in which the cleaner was packed. Because of the artistry of this container, it received the 1938 Irving D. Wolf trophy for packaging.

* * *

Although Mr. Dreyfuss did not design the first streamlined train, he was the first to design an entire train from engine to observation car with every item of its equipment created especially for its functional and serviceable qualities. Every article in this train conformed to a definite plan, even to the design and arrangement of the napkins in the dining car. So successful was he with this train that the same railroad gave him the most advertised train in the world to design.

Henry Dreyfuss has designed an entire magazine. His work covers such articles as typewriters, tractors, automobile tires, showrooms, airplanes, waffle irons, telephone equipment, bathroom fixtures, baking machines, trucks, and kitchen utensils. In Henry Dreyfuss' office, in a top floor of a New York skyscraper, the designs for these kitchen utensils occupy as prominent a place as the model of the twentieth-century locomotive. To the American kitchen they mean greater convenience, better appearance, more usefulness, and to the manufacturer sales which are the watchwords of the industrial designer.

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Hard Hearted

According to a report by Dr. Rupert Wildt of Princeton Observatory, astronomers are in fairly good agreement that Venus, the earth, and Mars all have hearts of solid iron. It also appears that the moon, and Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, both have rock centers.

ROCKY SHORES OF MACKOBERTSON LAND
Australians Carried On Research Work in This Part of the Antarctic

.. "The People, Yes"

(Continued from Page 7)

to prohibit the continuance and future use of any system of proportional representation. Had it been approved, it would have ended that method of electing the New York City Council and would have blocked the adoption of the system in other cities. It was adopted in the Convention by a combination of New York City Democratic and up-state Republican votes. It was opposed by all the large metropolitan newspapers, except The Sun, and by all the large civic groups as a violation of home rule and because the system results in giving minorities a larger voice in local government. While it was denounced in the political platforms, it is doubtful that local political leaders took the denunciation seriously. Proportional representation is not congenial to local leaders of a party which is dominant in a community. The people rejected the amendment 3 to 2 in the City and a little less than 2 to 1 throughout the State.

The eighth amendment authorized public health insurance. The metropolitan press, except The Sun, the political parties and the civic groups supported this. It was approved by more than 2 to 1.

The ninth amendment related to unification of the New York City subways. It was opposed by The Sun and New York Post, approved by the other large city dailies, by the large civic groups and by the political parties. It was approved in the City by nearly 3 to 1 and in the State by less than 2 to 1.

Of the nine amendments, six were approved and three were rejected.

The rejects were numbered 2, 5, and 7. Certainly, there is no significance in the sequence in which the amendments were presented.

Approval of Number 1 was in the face of respectable opposition from sources normally very powerful in influencing public opinion. Refusal of Number 2 (reapportionment) in view of the general election returns showed extraordinary freedom from partisan considerations. So did the refusal of Number 7 (proportional representation). Similar action on Number 5 (judiciary) showed the public to be sensitive to the argument that, as the functions of government multiply, more reliance must be placed upon administrative agencies without hampering them with court reviews except upon the law.

The popular results were most satisfactory to students of government and, since 95 per cent of the proposals of the Convention were adopted, the delegates had reason to be highly gratified. This was only the second popular approval of the work of a Constitutional Convention since 1846.

The referendum showed the people who voted in it to be essentially nonpartisan, social-minded, sympathetic to reasonable protection of labor, jealous of home rule, and desirous of gearing the machinery of government to modern needs.

Those who approve of the referendum upon idealistic grounds, however, should not point to these statistics with too great pride. These further figures may not properly be ignored, for they show the relatively small number of voters who participate in referenda.

The vote for both candidates for Governor totaled 4,699,662. The votes on the popular housing and other "social" amendments, namely, labor rights and health insurance, ranged about 2,500,000—approximately one vote out of every two voters who went to the polls that day.

Amendment Number 1, which was in effect the new Constitution, came close to this showing. And the others trailed in the neighborhood of 2,000,000, or four votes from each nine voters. These amendments related to isolated problems of government or to public finance.

In 1929, when five constitutional amendments, all desirable, were submitted to the people, out of every seven persons who voted for Mayor in the City of New York, four voted upon the amendments. And in 1936, in a popular referendum, on the installation of the three-platoon system in the City of New York Fire Department, somewhat under three voters expressed themselves out of every four who voted for Governor. This was in spite of a particularly vigorous campaign waged through press, radio, mail and personal canvass by thousands of firemen and their families and friends.

The importance of all these figures is that they demonstrate that referenda by no means attract the same degree of popular interest which is characteristic of elections to important public office. Government by direct expression of popular will is usually through the vote of a majority of a minority of actual voters—a majority of a much smaller minority of potential voters. This phenomenon suggests that normally referenda are decided by the more thoughtful fraction of the electorate and that the judgments are more likely to be sound than they would be if voters who had no particular interest in the issue voted upon it merely because they had the opportunity.

As to the "inertia" vote referred to by Governor Smith, it is true that more than 500,000 people voted against each of the 1938 amendments. But in 1929, the opposition vote on the five amendments exceeded 200,000 in only one instance—the amendment giving disabled veterans preference in civil service appointments.

It is probable that popular inertia in referenda reveals itself chiefly in simple nonparticipation, and that the expressed opposition is a considered one which, on the whole, is independent and intelligent.

..Admiral Byrd

(Continued from Page 3)

indications, and he can say in advance of the slow process of actual detailed prospecting that the area looks promising. That it is a type which is likely to yield—being once tropical back in the carboniferous period, covered with green things and mammals, and has coal at least in some quantity, and who knows what of rare metals? That is the sort of carefully mingled caution and optimism which the most experienced of the Byrd experts, who have already worked on location, are conveying to Government bureaus which are prepared to cooperate this time.

* * *

Nothing more than this could be said of Alaska, once. Probably not as much, because the experts had not developed their technique to anything like the skill of today, and they had not explored as carefully in that area. Moreover, there were no tractors and no airplanes in those days of the gold rushes. Tractors can never even out the handicap of the ice blocking the Antarctic approaches, but in the proper seasons they can go far toward making the term "inaccessible" a word of the past. And as for strategic considerations, let no one overlook what prodigies of development the Russians have brought about in the Arctic.

Those who recall the excruciating accounts of frozen tractors in Admiral Byrd's book, "Alone"—harrowing hours of removing complex carburetors time after time at 60 degrees below zero with repeatedly frostbitten and bruised hands—will be interested to know that the possibilities of building special tractors for this sort of work have only been started. Money, which polar expeditions devour in almost intolerable quantities, simply has not been available to finance more than adaptations of existing models. And when the time comes that special heating apparatus is devised, and easily demountable parts and a dozen other adjustments to these sub-cellar temperatures, a new era in polar land transportation will be in prospect.

* * *

In sum, this is no polar junket which is at hand. In fact, the inquiring outsider, browsing through the various co-operating Government departments, comes to the conclusion that the Admiral will have no easy task on his hands in managing a large, official, and inescapably bureaucratic expedition, under the threat of political attack from obstructionists in Congress which already has showed its head. Fame and fortune are not normally to be found in the Government service. In order to make a go of it, the Admiral is known to be plowing a substantial amount of funds, which he himself managed to put together, into the conditioning of the veteran Bear, a ship which might almost have been exploring back in the Ice Age, so lengthy is its proud record. The Government meanwhile is conditioning the other two, the North Star and the Northland—the first from the Indian service operating in and out of Alaska, and the other from the Coast Guard.

But if the Government continues to move at its present rate of galvanized speed, that already is a small miracle and argues well for the success of the hard labors ahead. The magnitude of the opportunity, the tightening of competition, the lure of resources yet unknown, are slowly rousing the interest of the public; and the expedition doubtless will gather strength as it rolls along. For the United States in the end still boasts of its rugged initiative, and it won't want to be found lagging nationally in the quality which it places above most others individually. There is serious business to be undertaken and, once begun, to be sustained.

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F. Earl Williams

"AMONG THE CLOVER-SCENTED GRASS, AMONG THE NEW-MOWN HAY"—Haying in Vermont

Over the Editor's Desk

CONTINUING A SERIES of four articles, Donovan Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, discusses in this week's issue of the magazine section his impressions of the confidence of British people today in their present course of action. Out of the confusions that followed Munich has been resolved a unity of front that is altogether in the Empire tradition, Mr. Richardson points out in the course of a discussion of the process by which this unity has come about.

Architects of the good life in the modern world are the designers of the new age who have been actuated by a search for forms that are functional. Out of favor now is ornament for its own sake, for the form that fulfills its reason for being takes on a dominant beauty from that very achievement. Henry Dreyfuss, one of the leaders of this modern thrust, has taken on commissions as varied as alarm clocks and streamline passenger trains. Paul Gulick, who knows a good deal about Mr. Dreyfuss and his work, sent in the article that is printed in this issue.

Antarctica, the sixth continent, has taken on a new aspect in the airplane age. For now there is no such word as inaccessibility in the lexicon of the explorer and pioneer. Commander Richard Byrd has long had a vision of a useful annex to the United States to the southward, but it has taken long years to answer the layman's question, "What's the good of those Polar expeditions, anyway?" Suddenly the United States has manifested a readiness to take over, and Commander Byrd is preparing for a Government expedition to sail in October, happy as any prophet would be to be honored in his own country. Saville R. Davis of the Washington office of the Monitor, finding the facts bearing out the political and geographical importance of the trip were available, agreed to take on the writing assignment.

Mary Hornaday, also of the Monitor's Washington office, when asked for information as to how changes in the Social Security Act would affect the majority of the people who would receive its benefits, responded with the article in this issue.

Harold Riegelman, a New York observer of political affairs, offered an analysis of the New York voting on the referendum provided by the state constitutional convention that contained so many illuminating conclusions that his paper at once found a place on the editorial calendar.

Just before leaving Europe for his present visit to the United States, R. H. Markham put the finishing touches, so to speak, on his many years of observation of Central European conditions as they relate to Poland. The result is the sympathetic article in this week's magazine section.

Appropriate to the vacation season is the article prepared by Robert W. Desmond, professor of journalism at Northwestern University, in response to an approval of his query on the subject of motorboats. We think many readers will share our pleasure and interest in the facts there set forth about what has come to be a far-reaching phase of American industrial and recreational activity.

Things to Come

Mr. Richardson's third article of his series on Europe today is in preparation as these words are written. William Henry Chamberlin, the Monitor's Paris correspondent, and Maurice Hindus, writer on European politics, have collaborated in a debate on the similarities of Communist and National Socialist practices. Herbert B. Nichols, while on a recent western trip, visited the proposed Big Bend International Park, and writes about it for an early issue.

The photograph of the entrance gates of the American Embassy in Santiago, Chili, on page five of the July 15 issue of the magazine section, was supplied by the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

. . Why the Poles Stand Firm

(Continued from Page 5)

Germans against Russia. After the World War and their liberation the Poles razed the principal cathedral in Warsaw simply because it was Russian, reminder of Russian tyranny.

Even more detested was the "citadel" in Warsaw, which the Russians built to hold Polish patriots who dared agitate for Polish liberty. It was Poland's Bastille. It is now looked upon as a monument of Polish martyrdom, showing that the spirit is stronger than dungeons. Not far from Krakow, which might be called the Jerusalem of Poland, is a great mound of earth, raised spontaneously by the common people, each contributing his basket full or wheel-barrow full of dirt to bear witness of his adoration for Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who died fighting against Russian tyranny.

* * *

Thus lies Poland today, pressed by National Socialist Germany on the West and by Bolshevik Russia on the East, each of which powers seems a mortal enemy. This fact determines Poland's foreign policy. It is realistic, practical, and "hard-boiled." It is bound up to no theory, relies on no international body, has no slogan, and is very opportunistic. Its one aim is to preserve Polish independence. Its methods and expressions change from day to day. It seeks no community of ideas, no altruistic support, but only a temporary community of interests against the greatest danger of the moment. Poland would ally itself with National Socialist Germany, Fascist Italy, or imperialistic Japan, if Russia were the great menace. Now, however, it is not Russia, but Germany.

In internal politics the government is just as "hard-boiled" as in external politics. In both realms it has had a harder task than any regime in Europe. Poland is the fourth largest country in Europe—after France, Germany, and Spain. It is about the size of Montana. It is flat and rather monotonous. One fourth of its surface is covered with forests, many of which are magnificent. It also has an unusually large area of deep dense swamps. It has some exceptionally good coal and salt mines. About 70 per cent of the people live from agriculture. It has a few splendid cities, but is predominantly rural. A third of its 34,000,000 inhabitants are non-Polish. It has proportionately the largest Jewish population in the world. Most of them live in crowded ghettos amid squalor. The largest minority is that of the Ukrainians, also Slavs, who detest their Polish brothers as the Poles detest their Russian brothers. Democratic government could hardly be expected to thrive among such backward, racially heterogeneous, inexperienced peasants. The regime of the last 13 years may be described as a Parliamentary autocracy or a constitutional oligarchy directed by army officers. It is probably stabler than any other would be.

* * *

It is more nearly democratic than any continuous regime has been in Poland for centuries. It has restricted the power of the aristocratic land magnates more than any other government. It has brought about the largest land distribution in Polish history. It has greatly improved popular education, done more for the peasants than was ever achieved before, appreciably improved both industry and commerce and built some roads. It has also created the strongest army Poland ever had. That army runs the state.

One would make a mistake either in idealizing or in summarily condemning this regime. It is certainly defective but from the point of view of all the Poles is probably doing more for the country than any other regime ever did.

To understand Poland one must use discrimination and not jump to easy conclusions. Poland is like much of Europe, is like humanity in general. It has suffered long and terribly from its own and foreign masters, is much confused and advances very slowly. But it advances. The Polish people as a whole have never made such progress as since the war. The continuation of Polish independence is one of the most inescapable demands of elemental justice. No upward striving people was ever more justified in resolving to make the supreme sacrifice for freedom. If any statute of any champion of freedom in any land has any meaning, it is, that the Poles deserve to hold the bolt of their only door to the outside world. If William Tell merits the honor we give him, today's Polish peasant patriots deserve it too.

"Follow things that make for peace."
Rom. 14:19

American business should more actively interest itself in this subject of war and peace as vitally affecting its prosperity and perhaps even its very existence. Business, big and little, should recognize the fact that not only business prosperity but our whole capitalistic system of free enterprise depends upon the re-birth of a peaceful world.

—Conniston, Boston

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LEFT: Line engraving by Mellan — only part of the full plate and long article on this technique

BELOW: Pre-historic, mid-Glacial Art: part of an expressive work by a genius among cavemen!

ABOVE: Probably the world's most famous painting: Leonardo's immortal *La Gioconda* (Mona Lisa).

ABOVE: Part of one of the numerous plates on Sculpture: *David*, by Verrochio. In the Bargello, Florence, Italy.

LEFT: Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous *The Age of Innocence*. This book contains an illuminating study of Reynolds, his influence, his work.

RIGHT: A Doric column of 5th Century B.C. The article on Greek Art is virtually a book in itself!

RIGHT: Chinese vase, Ming dynasty — one of the many drawings that illustrate the article on this fascinating field of Art.

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